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GUIDE
TO
THE TRANSVAAL.

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UPWARDS of FIVE MILLION
British Annexation (April, 1877), to Emigrants from
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To C. S. Stephens Esq
Lieutenant Colonel Over Regt.
from his linen and old
friend *W. D. Downy*

GUIDE

28/11/78

TO



BY

C. J. BECKER,

PRETORIA.

DUBLIN.

J. DOLLARD, PRINTER, 13 & 14 DAME-STREET.

1878.



DEDICATED

III

Page 29, line 7—

" line 16—

Page 192, line 8—

" line 18—

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ERRATA.

Page 29, line 7—for “3,000,000,” *read* 300,000.

„ line 16—for “Winooti,” *read* Umvoti.

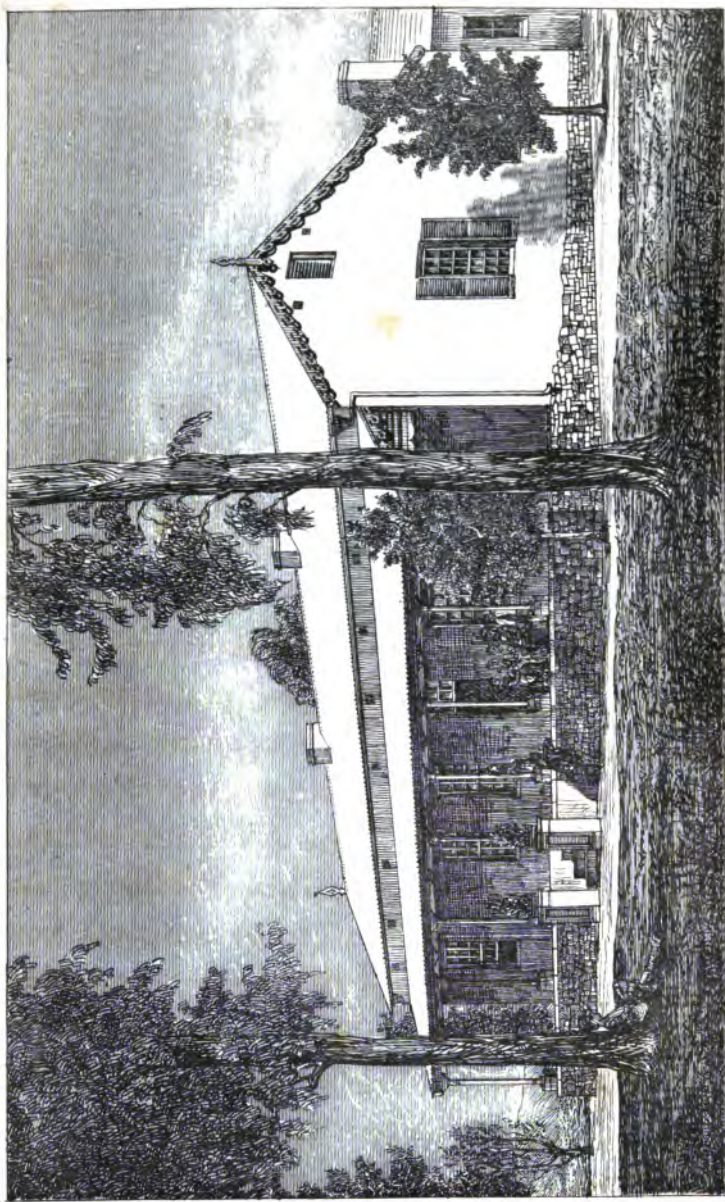
Page 192, line 8 from bottom—for “Puit,” *read* Put.

„ line 3 from bottom—for “Tree,” *read* Zee.

„ line 2 from bottom—for “Traete,” *read* Zoete.

„ last line—for “Trunr,” *read* Zuur.

DEDICATED
TO
MY FRIEND AND TRAVELLING COMPANION,
GEORGE L. HOUSTOUN, ESQ.,
JOHNSTONE CASTLE,
RENFREWSHIRE, SCOTLAND,
BY
CHARLES J. BECKER.



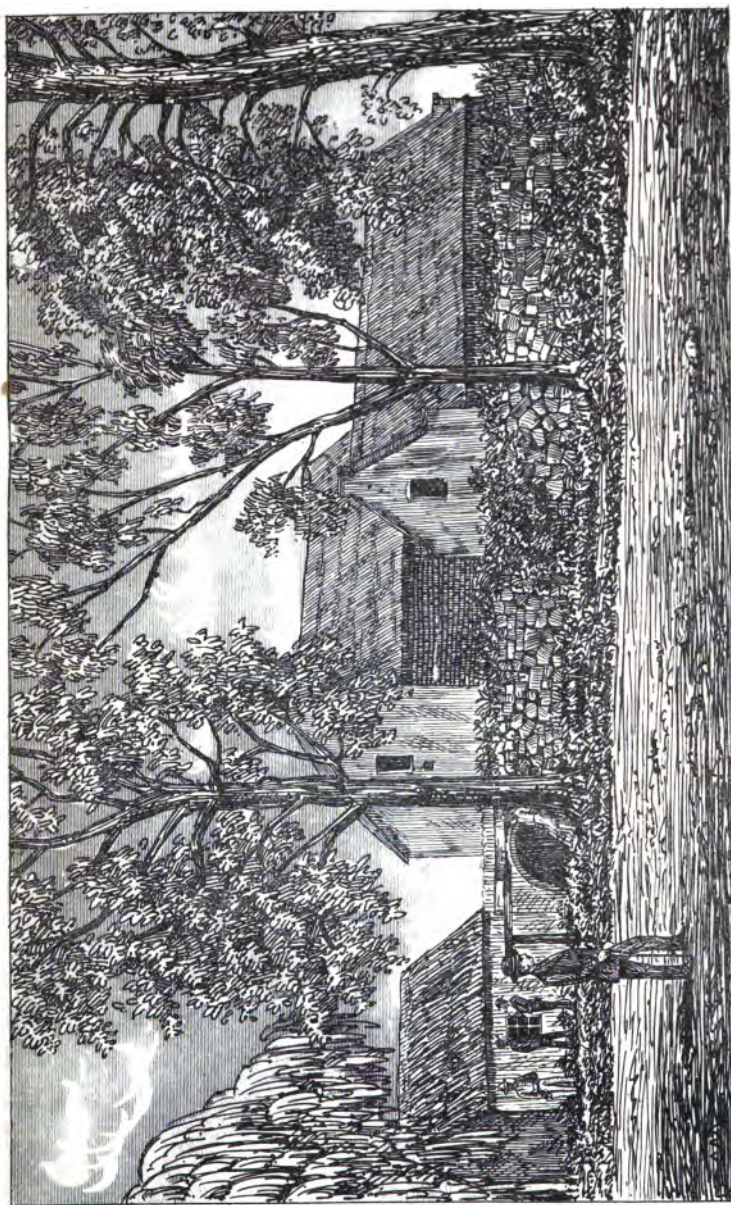
"THE WILLOWS," PRETORIA, FARM OF 26,000 ACRES.

INTRODUCTION.

THE South African Colonies have hitherto excited comparatively little interest among the British public. Although not shrouded in that oblivion which, prior to the explorations of modern distinguished travellers, rested upon the dark continent, South Africa has remained partially unknown. In the number of those who may have casually reverted to the fact of its existence, not a few were to be found who pictured it in imagination as a remote and inhospitable region yet unpenetrated by the pioneers of civilization; a wilderness where the jackal, the tiger, and other fierce carnivora disputed with the naked savage, the Kaffir and the Hottentot, the right of dominion. Happily the clouds of ignorance and prejudice that have long hidden this fair and fertile country from the anxious gaze of the emigrant are being rapidly dissipated, and Englishmen have realized the fact that on the southern extremity of the African continent they hold rich and extensive possessions, an inheritance worthy of their regard, and capable of recompensing

a hundredfold the industry required for the development of its great natural resources.

While Canada, Australia, and New Zealand have been annually inundated with the tide of emigration, South Africa has, till recently, been regarded with indifference. And yet nowhere, perchance, will there be found to exist a more promising field for enterprise, or one that tempts the English settler with advantages equally important, numerous, and attractive. This part of the continent is favoured with a climate temperate, salubrious, and delightful, and one to which the English race can with readiness adapt itself, and in which it need have no apprehension of deteriorating. The soil is abundantly productive, and, moreover, enriched with vast stores of mineral wealth. The present flourishing condition of Cape Colony and Natal affords ample proof of the felicitous results that can be achieved by enterprise and perseverance in this favoured clime. No wonder then that those best acquainted with the actual state of the South African Colonies should be amazed at the apathy of their countrymen regarding a region where the advantages presented by nature need only cultivation and development to elevate the rising settlements to a conspicuous rank in our Colonial empire.



PART OF "ARCADIA," PROPERTY OF J. J. MEINTJES, ESQ., VICINITY OF PRETORIA

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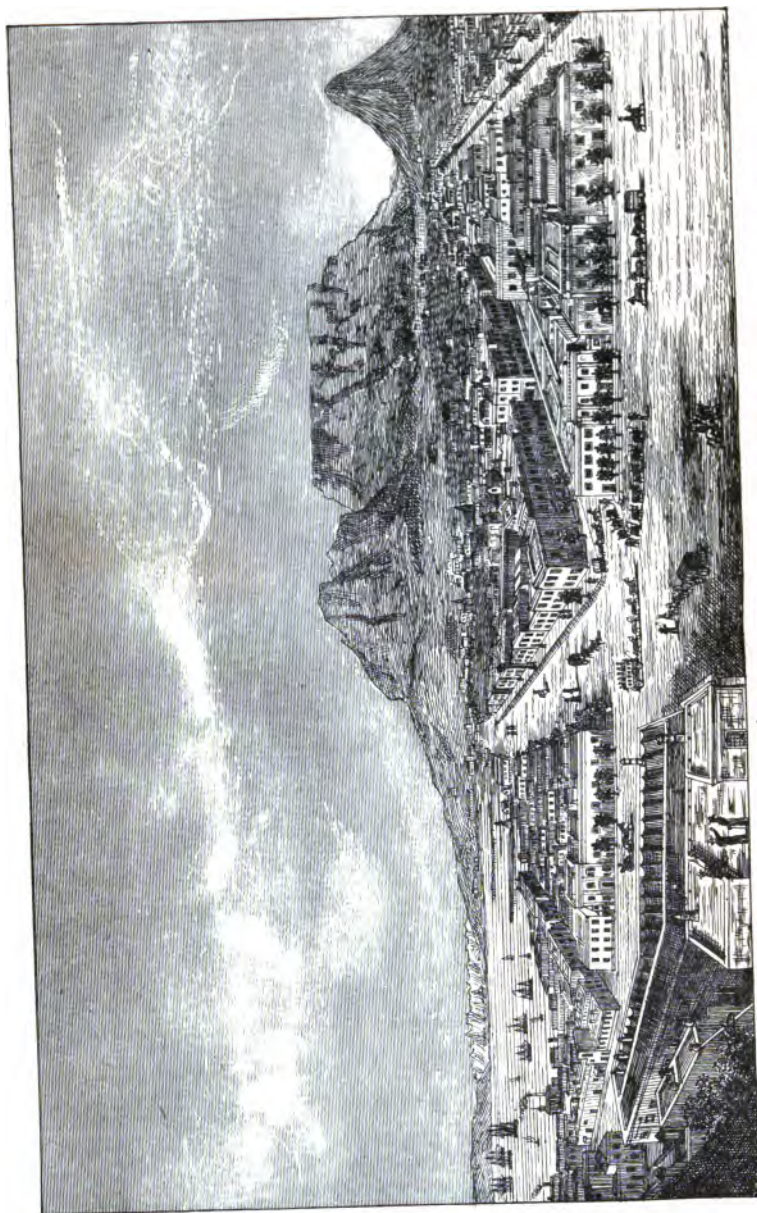
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N.B.—The Illustrations are from Photographs taken on the spot.



VIEW OF CAPE TOWN.

GUIDE TO THE TRANSVAAL.

CHAPTER I.

CAPE COLONY.

CAPE Colony derives its appellation from the celebrated promontory, the Cape of Good Hope, first sighted in 1486 by Bartholomew Diaz, a Portuguese navigator, commissioned by his sovereign, John II., to explore the coast of Africa, with the view of doubling its southern extremity, so long a barrier to European progress eastward. From the boisterous weather experienced in its vicinity, the mariner styled the promontory the "Cape of Tempests," but the monarch altered that name to one of happier omen, viz., the "Cape of Good Hope."

This important discovery was one of the grand results of that powerful impulse given to maritime adventure in the latter part of the fifteenth century, by the genius and munificence of Prince Henry of Portugal. Geographical researches had convinced that monarch the African continent was circum-navigable, and his imagination was fired with the vast results that would accrue to Portugal were the rich commerce of India, at the time monopolized by the great Italian republics, and the opulent trade of the east that had raised the merchants of Venice

and of Genoa to the wealth and rank of princes, diverted by a new route into his own dominions. This project became the dream of his ambition. But there existed almost insuperable difficulties to the accomplishment of the undertaking. Navigation was yet in its infancy ; the compass had not come into general use ; charts then drawn up were very imperfect ; and the mariner, destitute of the important aids of science, feared to venture far out of sight of the known landmarks on the verge of the Atlantic. But the Portuguese monarch was not disheartened at these obstacles. The munificent patronage he bestowed on the advancement of nautical science, succeeded in enlarging the sphere of maritime enterprise. Before his death, in 1473, Cape Bojador, till then a limit superstitiously believed to be impassable was doubled, the region of the Tropics penetrated and divested of its fancied terrors, and the African coast explored as far south as the Gulf of Guinea.

Upon the accession of John II., the great national projects that had been fostered by his grand-uncle Henry were revived, and Bartholomew Diaz sailed from Lisbon, and succeeded in reaching the extremity of the African continent, but was compelled to return without being aware of the value of his discovery. Finally, in 1497, the celebrated navigator, Vasco de Gama, doubled the Cape of Good Hope, discovered the coast of Natal, and carried the Portuguese flag into the Indian seas.

The legacy bequeathed by Henry to his country-

men, viz., the prosecution of the route to India round the extremity of the African continent, had at length opened up a source of incalculable wealth to the nation. The Portuguese, intent upon their Indian commerce, made no serious attempts to establish permanent settlements on the southern coast of Africa. They were content to have one or two temporary stations for their vessels on the route to India; beyond this they never entertained the idea of African colonization.

More than a century elapsed before the Dutch, who had already distinguished themselves by a spirit of commercial activity and maritime enterprise, took possession of Table Bay, where they erected a fort and proceeded to establish a small colony. The number of the settlers was subsequently increased by adventurers from different European countries; the limited territory originally occupied gradually extended its boundaries, and the savage tribes, the aboriginal owners of the soil, were forced to retire northward, or, as occurred in several instances, were reduced to slavery.

The Gamtoos River, at first, formed the eastern boundary of the Dutch settlement, but towards the latter part of the eighteenth century the influx of emigrants from Europe imparted new vigour to the development of the colony; the territory situated between the Gamtoos and the Great Fish River was annexed, and the farms of the Boers extended to the frontiers of the Kaffir tribes.

To secure the basis of a lasting prosperity and carry out the internal arrangement of such a settlement, required a vigorous and enlightened administration. But the policy pursued by the Governors and the few military officials residing at Cape Castle displayed neither competence nor enterprise, and was not unfrequently characterized by ignorance and a tyrannical abuse of arbitrary power. It is to this cause that many of the grievances which existed relative to the native population may in reality be attributed. The latter were in most instances left at the mercy of the settlers, and some of the worst evils of slavery became the natural result. We need only revert to the following circumstances to show the monstrous abuse that existed in the administration of justice. The magistrates who formed the High Court of Justice at Cape Town were selected from the officers of the Government. In lieu of stipends they were permitted to receive presents from the litigants who appealed to their tribunal. The chief magistrate of police held the power of inflicting for criminal offences a pecuniary fine, to one-third of which he was himself entitled.

In a society existing under these conditions, the elements of discontent and insubordination were naturally engendered. In 1795 disturbances broke out in the eastern district of Graaff Reinet. The insurrection rapidly spread to the adjoining parts of the colony. The Government officials were expelled, and a resolute attempt was made to establish a free

republic. At this crisis a naval force was despatched by the British Government to support the authority of the Prince of Orange, and take possession of the colony in his name. General Craig having succeeded in restoring tranquillity, was appointed the first English governor of the colony.

Under the reforms inaugurated by the Governor Craig, and developed under the prudent administration of his successor, Earl Macartney, order and security were established, and industry began to revive; but the development of the advantages resulting from the British Protectorate was temporarily interrupted in 1802, when by the treaty of Amiens it was decided that the Cape Colony should be restored to Holland. The British Government remained keenly alive to the importance of the occupation of this position, situated on the route to her great eastern possessions, and after the renewal of hostilities in 1806, an expedition, which had been planned before the death of Mr. Pitt, was despatched to take possession of the Cape of Good Hope. The victory of Blaauwburg, obtained by the English forces under General Baird, on the 8th January, 1806, was in a few days followed by the capitulation of Cape Town and the reduction of the colony. The territory was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Vienna, 1815.

The prudence, foresight and moderation displayed by the representatives entrusted by Great Britain with the administration of the newly-acquired African

settlement, were productive of the most beneficial results. While carefully avoiding the sudden introduction of sweeping alterations in the old constitution, they succeeded in reforming the most flagrant abuses that were found to exist; and they wisely preferred to struggle with the several minor disadvantages of an antiquated system, than by startling innovation disturb the entire established social condition of a people with whose manners and traditions they had not time to become thoroughly acquainted. The advantages that have accrued to South Africa from the British occupation, will be rendered more strikingly apparent by a comparison of the social condition of the Cape Colony at the date of its annexation to the British empire, with its present state of advancement and prosperity.

The boundaries of the colony as defined by the proclamation issued by the British Government in 1806, included an area of 120,000 square miles, and the entire population was estimated at some 60,000 souls; at present the extent of the territory under British rule in South Africa (the Transvaal included) is computed at 400,000 square miles, and the population amounts to nearly one million and a-half. Prior to the annexation the cultivation of the soil was almost entirely neglected, or at least carried on by means of the slaves, who were but indifferently supplied for the purpose with implements of agriculture, of an exceedingly rude and primitive description. The Dutch Boer was content to cover his farm,

frequently comprising extensive tracts of land, with numerous flocks and herds, resigning himself to a life of indolence, and devolving the labour on his Hottentot slaves. "In Cape Town and its neighbourhood," writes Mr. Theal, "the ordinary comforts and conveniences of life were obtainable, and were enjoyed by most of the whites; but on the loan farms in the interior, comfort, as it is understood now-a-days, was an unknown word. The hovels in which the graziers lived seldom contained more than two rooms, and frequently only one. They were destitute of the most ordinary furniture. The great waggon chest which served for a table as well as a receptacle for clothing, a couple of camp stools, and a karteel (or two wooden frames with a network of strips of raw hide stretched across them), were the only household goods possessed by many. Crockeryware, so liable to be broken in long land journeys, they could not reasonably be expected to have had; but it is difficult to account for their being without such common and useful articles as knives and forks. A great portion of their clothing was made of the skins of animals; their blankets, like those of the natives, were karosses of skin. They lived in this manner, not through necessity, but through choice and custom. Many of them were very wealthy in flocks and herds, but having become accustomed to a nomad life, they considered as a superfluity everything that could not be easily removed in a waggon from place to place without damage. A gun, ammunition, and a waggon,

were the only products of mechanical skill that were absolutely indispensable to a grazier ; with these he could provide himself with every other necessary. Some cotton goods for shirts and clothing for females, hats, coffee, and sugar, were almost the only other articles he thought of purchasing.

“Those who were stationary, and cultivated the land, lived more comfortably, and possessed some of the conveniences of civilized life. Poverty, in that sense of the word which implies a lack of the means of sustaining life, was unknown throughout the colony. The people of the interior were rude, ignorant, and sometimes cruel. The last of these qualities arose partly from the fact of their having had for a long period the native races of the country at their mercy without any check from the Government.”

The foregoing will give some approximate idea of the social condition of the Cape settlement at the period when it became subject to British rule ; and when we compare the marvellous change that has been effected in that colony ; the extension of its territory, and the rapid development of its vast internal resources ; the large increase in population ; the comfort and prosperity of the settlers, their advanced social and political status ; the impetus given to trade, commerce and colonial industry ; the giant strides effected in the great centres of population, Cape Town (the South African metropolis), Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown—we cannot refuse the tribute of our admiration to the administrative

genius and perseverance that have laid the foundations of the future wealth and prosperity of the colony, and, moreover, laboured to advance the frontiers of civilization into the neighbouring fertile and favoured regions of South Africa.

The brief space at our disposal permits but a passing reference to the more important stages of the history of the development of Cape Colony. The first great triumph achieved by the English Government in the interest of South African civilization was the extension to the native population, the Hottentots, the protection of British law. But the humane object of this generous and enlightened policy, far from being appreciated by the original Dutch settlers, on the contrary, was regarded by them as an arbitrary interference with the right they so long had assumed over native labour.

The discontent of the Boers was not the only difficulty with which the Government of the Cape had to contend. The Kaffirs in the Zuurveld had begun to make encroachments on the eastern frontiers of the colony. This gave rise to the first Kaffir war, which resulted in the expulsion of the Kaffirs from that territory by the expedition led by General Graham. The subsequent colonization of that district by white settlers was accomplished through the wise policy of the Home Government. The climate was healthy, and the soil abundantly fertile ; but an industrious and sufficiently numerous population was needed to take possession of the country. The

Imperial Parliament foreseeing the advantages that would naturally arise from the extension of the colony, voted a sum of £50,000 to assist emigration to the Cape. Every pains were taken to organize the expedition. A grant of 100 acres of land was apportioned to each family, and on landing in the colony they were conveyed to their respective destinations, and provided with food for a given period at the expense of the Government. They were also furnished, at low prices, with improved farming implements. "One cannot help regretting that the substantial success of this grand experiment did not encourage the Legislature to repeat it from time to time. These British settlers proved themselves to be the life of the eastern districts of the Cape. They had not left England for their new homes under the influence of heroic circumstances, and knew nothing of the sustaining force of an enthusiasm begotten by large sacrifice for principle or conscience. But finding themselves cast upon their own efforts for the simplest necessities of life, they took heartily to work. In the first years of the settlement it was hard to gain a livelihood. The times and seasons were not understood; agriculture at its best is uncertain; to the strangers, new to the work as well as to the place and the skies, the Fates granted no indulgence; floods, unknown blights and pests destroyed the cultured land and crop, and the Government had to support with measured rations the people who had been dropped on the soil with but little forethought



PORT ELIZABETH, S.A.

and less preparation. They struggled through this rough apprenticeship, however, and took root in the soil to which they had been transplanted. By-and-by Albany, where they were placed, became too narrow for them. It did not take the settlers of 1820 many years to show they were equal to the work of laying the foundation of progressive national institutions in Eastern South Africa. Three times within thirty years of their landing, the settlers had to fight for life and home. At the close of each struggle new territory was added to the colony. When they left the ships at Port Elizabeth, then a poor seaside hamlet of a score or two of huts, there were but two or three towns in the eastern part of the colony. To-day the eastern districts number their towns by the score ; and from Port Elizabeth, which values its trade at ten millions sterling a-year, to Aliwal North, which takes toll upon the Orange, there is not a town which does not owe the vigour of its life to the settlement of not two generations ago. Grahamstown is the stronghold of the original settlers ; but the old blood, if in new veins, is to be found flourishing in Queenstown, King Williamstown, Cradock, Somerset, Colesberg, Dordrecht, Bedford, Alice, as well as in Settlers' City, or in Bathurst and Salem, the most ancient locations."*

Coeval with the establishment of the settlements founded by the British emigrants of 1820, there occurred another remarkable event in the history of

* "South Africa," S. W. Silver & Co.

the Cape Colony, and one that has exercised a most important influence in the subsequent spread of European colonization in South Africa, viz., the migration of the Dutch Boers. The measures enacted by the Government for the redress of the many wrongs that oppressed the Hottentot population, had created among the old Dutch settlers feelings of resentment and national grievance which it proved in vain to endeavour to conciliate. The enactments of 1834, by which the emancipation of slaves throughout the British dominions became law, was regarded by the Boers as an act of confiscation on the part of the Government. The compensation that was granted to the slaveholders did not appear to them a possible equivalent for the loss inflicted by the measure. They and their fathers had been accustomed to a system which gave them undisputed rights over the black population. They refused to be reconciled to this innovation, and bitterly dissatisfied with the proceedings of the Government, resolved to migrate from the colony, to journey northward in search of a new home where they might live in freedom according to their ancient regime. Bidding adieu to the homesteads of their ancestors they departed from the settlement, having placed on record the cause of their exodus. The story of their subsequent fortunes belongs to the history of Natal and of the Transvaal Republic.

The extension of the boundaries of the colony northward to the banks of the Orange, and eastward

to the Keiskamma, in 1848; the proclamation of British Kaffraria as a Crown Colony; the termination of the great Kaffir war in 1853; the grant of a new constitution, and the subsequent convention of a Colonial Parliament in 1854; the opening of the Cape Town and Wellington Railway; the construction of the breakwater at Table Bay; the introduction of the electric telegraph, and the impetus given to several other works of great public utility; the annexation of Basutoland and the Transkeian districts—are a summary of the more important events in the subsequent history of Cape Colony.

At present the colony presents every indication of increasing prosperity. It includes an area of nearly 200,000 square miles, extending from the banks of the Orange River, on the north, to the Indian Ocean, and from the Atlantic to the frontiers of Natal. This vast territory is intersected by three successive mountain ranges, running parallel with the northern coast. The more inland regions attain rapidly a considerable elevation. Numerous rivers, descending from the high table-land of the interior, irrigate the country. The land adjacent to the coast is everywhere fertile, producing in abundance a variety of vegetation. The prevailing dryness of the atmosphere renders the climate, except in a few localities, one of the healthiest in the world.* “What Livingstone says of the climate on the Kalihari desert, lying to the north-west of the Transvaal, may be

* Hall's “Geography of South Africa.”

applied with almost equal truth to nearly all South Africa. It is the complete antipodes to our cold, damp English winter. The atmosphere never has that steamy, debilitating effect so well known in India and in part of the coast region of South Africa itself. You may sleep out of doors at night with the most perfect impunity. In travelling through the country lying near the Orange River, in the districts of Fraserburg and Victoria West, and also in George and Oudtshoorn, I have frequently realized the words of Livingstone. When speaking of Bango, he says—‘I have often thought in travelling through this land that it presents pictures of beauty which angels might enjoy. How often have I beheld, in still mornings, scenes the very essence of beauty, and all bathed in an atmosphere of delicious warmth, to which the soft breeze imparts a pleasing sensation of coolness as if from a fan!’ I have travelled in season and out of season, and yet for ten years and-a-half I enjoyed good health, in spite of my privations. In 1866 I slept in the bushes 121 nights without a tent—with simply two sheepskin blankets, one under and one over, and though at other times I may have felt more comfortable, still I never felt more happy.”*

Many Europeans who came acting under medical advice to South Africa with pulmonary complaints, have been completely restored to health.

* “Twelve Years in South Africa.” Rev. J. O’Haire.

Wilmot, author of the History of Cape Colony, writes :—" In proceeding from any part of the coast inland, the traveller has to cross lofty chains of mountains, and finds himself in great table lands, intersected by high ground, and possessing a most delicious and healthy climate. Grahamstown, in the Cape Colony, is about 1,200 feet above the level of the sea ; and statistics of the British army prove that there was here a less percentage of illness and of death than at any other place in the world where our troops were stationed. The Free State is a well-known sanatorium for patients suffering from all forms of bronchial disease, and its pure dry air imparts additional vitality to weak and enfeebled frames. The seaports of the Cape Colony are perfectly healthy, and D'Urban in Natal is also unexceptionable."

Dr. Stovell says :—" No climate in the world could be more beneficial for the usual class of Indian invalids than a Cape winter. There is an invigorating freshness about this season equally delightful and beneficial ; the moment the rain ceases the clouds rapidly clear away, and nothing can be more truly delightful than the balmy, yet bracing weather which precedes and follows a rainy day in winter. The bracing tonic of a cold winter is, however, enjoyed in the high inland districts. South Africa has been hitherto very free from epidemics, and can certainly be asserted to be one of the healthy countries of the world."

" The climate of this part of the Colonial world,"

writes Glanville, "is probably unsurpassed for general agreeableness and healthiness. Long stretches of fine, bright warm weather are succeeded by rains, which sometimes are very heavy, but more frequently are lighter and of briefer duration than the agriculturist desires."

The winter is short and mild, snow falling only on the summit of the higher mountain ranges; the heat of midsummer is, of course, more intense than that of an English July, but at no time is it so excessive as to interfere with outdoor occupations. South Africa has been occupied with Europeans for quite 200 years, and has therefore been tested as a habitation for white men. The descendants of the earliest Dutch settlers are amongst the most robust specimens of the human race.

From meteorological observations made at the Royal Observatory, near Cape Town, the mean height of the barometer can be taken at 30·028; mean temperature, 62·47; mean daily range, 14·09; mean temperature of evaporation for each month, 56·68; mean humidity for each month, 72·01 per cent. The mean annual fall of rain varies very much in South Africa, as the following table will show:—

				Annual fall, in inches.
Grahamstown	...	...	...	32·595
Maritzburg (Natal)	...	...	...	30·230
Royal Observatory (Cape Town)	...	...	...	23·895
Graaff Reinet	...	..	...	13·196
Worcester	...	...	...	11·745
Mossel Bay	...	...	...	11·550
Simon's Town	...	...	...	26·571

The colony is divided into the Western, Eastern, and native districts, each comprising a number of flourishing towns and villages. Cape Town, the capital of the colony and emporium of South Africa, is situated at the foot of Table Mountain, on the shores of the bay of the same name. The formation is exceedingly regular, the streets crossing at right angles. The dwelling-houses are commodious and well built. The public edifices are numerous, including the Town Hall, the Exchange, the new Parliament House, the University, the churches belonging to various denominations, theatres, and other public institutions. There are also several public promenades, a library, a museum, and botanical gardens. The Government garden, opening from the centre of the town, is a most fashionable and invigorating resort, with smoothly-gravelled walks, supplied with seats and lined with oak trees, whose interlacing branches form a delightful shade. The promenades of Green Point, Sea Point and the Kloof Road afford charming vistas of picturesque mountain scenery. The road to the enchanting groves of Wynburg and Constantia is lined with the elegant villas of the wealthier merchant class, and the residences of the aristocracy. The suburbs of Cape Town, Wynburg, the Camp Ground and Sea Point are frequently chosen as residences by invalids.

The population of Cape Town is eminently cosmopolitan. Almost every nationality and every colour

are represented, and that which is still more remarkable is the fact that among the members of so many different races a wonderful spirit of concord prevails. Indeed, it may be safely asserted that this feeling of mutual good will pervades to a very great extent the entire colony, and is one of the most auspicious omens that can augur its future happiness and prosperity.

CHAPTER II.

NATAL.

NATAL, at present the second in rank of the South African Colonies, was discovered by Vasco de Gama upon the morning of Christmas Day, 1497 ; hence it was called, in honour of the Feast, "Terra Natalis." With the exception of a temporary occupation by the Dutch, in the eighteenth century, of a harbour at Durban, the country remained unvisited by Europeans until 1823, when a small English colony was established on the shores of the Bay of Natal. During the infancy of the settlement it was frequently threatened by the warlike chiefs of the Zulus ; but in 1835 an amicable arrangement was effected between the formidable Zulu leader, Dingaan, and the English governor.

A short time subsequently, a number of the Dutch Boers who had migrated from the Cape Colony found their way across the fastnesses of the Draken-

berg, and prepared to effect a settlement in Natal. The British colonists at Durban were willing to assist the establishment of the Dutch emigrants ; but the native Zulu tribes regarded their arrival in a very different light. The Zulus had no antipathy to the policy adopted by the English settlers, but were not prepared to submit, like the Hottentots of the Cape, to the establishment of the Dutch "fundamental law." The Boer leaders were treacherously invited to a conference, and when arrived unarmed in the Zulu encampment, were suddenly attacked, and butchered to a man. The encampment of the Dutch was subsequently surrounded, and a fearful massacre ensued. A party of the British, who sought to avenge this outrage, were forced to retreat. The Boers temporarily sojourning in the Orange Free State, hearing of the disaster that had overtaken their countrymen, set out for Natal, proclaimed war against the Zulu chief, and, after several sanguinary encounters, overthrew the greater part of his forces. Finding themselves in possession of the country, the Dutch resolved to found a city, which they named, in commemoration of their leaders, "Pieter-Maritzburg," and proclaimed a Free Republic.

The Government at the Cape took exception to the last measure, as the Boers were regarded as being still British subjects, and a body of troops were despatched by sea to Durban to assert the English claim to the territory. The Dutch offered

no determined resistance ; and in 1843 the territory of Natal was declared by proclamation a British colony. Many of the Boers, who were unwilling to be reconciled to the English rule, again set out northwards, re-crossed the Drakenberg, and proceeded towards the River Vaal.

In 1849 the influx of English emigrants gave a new impulse to the development of the colony. In 1850 the celebrated Dr. Colenso was appointed Bishop of Natal, and six years later the colony was declared independent of the Cape by Royal Charter, and granted a Legislative Council for the management of its internal affairs.

Natal is bounded on the north by the Buffalo river and part of the range of the Drakenberg ; on the west by Basutoland, British Kaffraria and Kaffirland ; south by the Indian Ocean ; and east by Zululand. Its length, from the source of the Buffalo to the mouth of the Umtamfuna, is about 250 miles ; and the breadth, from the source of the Tugela to the Indian Ocean, is 180 miles. The length of the coast-line is 150 miles. The area is computed at 17,000 square miles, or 11,000,000 acres. The country is in general hilly ; the plains are well watered, but the rivers are not navigable. The soil is fertile, producing cotton, sugar, coffee and tobacco. The climate is temperate in summer ; the heat being moderated by frequent rains. Among the wild animals to be met with in this region are the leopard, the tiger-cat, hyena, and the elephant ; antelopes are

numerous, and crocodiles are to be found in the principal rivers. The European population is estimated at 20,000, composed of various nationalities, chiefly British, German and Dutch; there are also many emigrants from China and India. The native population is made up of Zulu and other African tribes, to the number of 3,000,000. The natives, are in physical formation, a splendid race, many of them are tall and robust in stature, with features not at all unhandsome. They are possessed of considerable natural quickness; but in general are averse to labour, and addicted to the ordinary vices of the savage, polygamy, superstition, &c.

The Colony is divided into nine districts, viz. :—NORTHERN, Newcastle, Klip River, and Weenen; MIDLAND, Pieter-Maritzburg and Winooti; SOUTHERN, Victoria, Durban, Alexandria, and Alfred. The chief towns are Durban, the seaport of Natal, and Pieter-Maritzburg, the capital. Durban ranks after Cape Town and Port Elizabeth among the cities of South Africa. It is the emporium of the export and import trade of the rich territories of the interior, the Free State and the Transvaal. The mercantile establishments are wealthy and numerous. There are several banks and insurance offices, churches and pleasure gardens. The suburbs are remarkably beautiful. Durban is connected by rail and telegraph with Pieter-Maritzburg, the capital, situated sixty miles distant upon the banks of the Umgeni. The site of this town is remarkably well chosen, the

streets are regularly laid out, and the numerous public edifices can boast of considerable architectural beauty.

The exports of Natal comprise chiefly cotton, wool, ivory, skins, hides, ostrich feathers, aloes, and coffee. The imports include every variety of British manufacture in clothing, furniture, agricultural implements, &c.

CHAPTER III.

THE TRANSVAAL—GENERAL VIEW.

Boundaries and Area.—The extensive tract of territory recently annexed by Great Britain in South Africa, known as the Transvaal, is situated north of the colony of Natal, between 22° and 28° South Lat., and 26° and 32° East Long. The River Limpopo forms the northern boundary of the Transvaal; westward it extends to the borders of the Kalahari Desert; the Vaal, the Klip and Buffalo rivers are on its southern frontier, and on the east lie Zululand and the Libomba mountains; the latter separating it from the Portugese settlement of Delagoa Bay. Adjacent to the Transvaal, on the south, are the Diamond Fields, Griqualand West, annexed to Great Britain in October, 1871. Its extent, measured from the banks of the Limpopo to the Buffalo river, is about 400 miles; and its breadth, from the Kalahari Desert to the Libomba range, is

nearly 350 miles. The area is computed at 120,000 square miles, equal to the combined areas of Great Britain and Ireland.

Natural Features.—The Transvaal is one of the most elevated portions of the great table-land of South Africa. The country is traversed from north to south by the extensive mountain ranges of the Drakenberg and the Libomba. Several of the peaks of the former attain an elevation of 7,000 feet above the level of the sea ; while the ranges of the Blaumberg and Zoutspansberg in the northern districts, the Marikele and Waterberg in the central, and the Magaliesberg in the southern, intersect the province from east to west.

The Vaal and the Limpopo are the chief rivers of the country ; each of these has numerous tributaries. The Vaal takes its source in the mountain district of New Scotland, a portion of the elevated plateau of the Hooge Veldt, which forms the watershed of the river systems that drain the Transvaal. Leaving Wakkerstroom, it flows between the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, and having been increased by numerous tributaries in its onward course, finally effects a junction with the Orange river north of Hope Town. The Orange or Gamp river, after a course of nearly 1,000 miles, enters the Atlantic at Alexander Bay.

The Limpopo, the largest of the rivers of the Transvaal, rises in the Witwaters Rand, between Rustenberg and Potchefstroom, thence flows north-

ward through the Magaliesberg and Rustenberg, receiving the Sand, Elands, Marico, Notuani and Matalba. From the point of junction with the latter, it runs along the entire northern boundary of the Transvaal, receiving the Pongola, the great Palala, the Nylstrom, and the Brak, and, leaving the north-western frontier at the junction of the Pacific, rounds south-eastward the slopes of the Libomba, and enters the Indian Ocean north of Delagoa Bay. The Olifants river, which joins the Limpopo on the slopes of the Libomba, rises in the southern highlands of Rustenberg, flows thence through Lydenburg, and leaves the Transvaal frontier at the Libomba range. The Limpopo and its numerous tributaries traverse the Transvaal for 1,000 miles, and irrigate three-fourths of the entire country.

Soil and Vegetation.—The Transvaal being thus well watered, and situated beyond the region of frequent droughts, is possessed of a soil of remarkable fertility. The surface soil is in general covered with a sward of particularly good quality, affording ample pasture for horses, sheep and cattle.

The soil is thus described by Dr. Mann :—"Some of the surface soils are of great and enduring fertility. A deep, light loam, excellent for general cropping; a black, heavy loam, more difficult to work, but requiring comparatively little manure to keep it up to the mark, and producing heavy grain crops in the uplands; and a fine red loam, that is

admirably adapted for the plentiful rains of the wet season, are of constant occurrence."

The Transvaal has been styled the "Corn Chamber" of South-eastern Africa. So rich is the soil that wheat has been cropped off the same place for thirty years without manure, and without showing signs of exhaustion. It is especially a wheat-growing soil, and the wheat is of a superior quality. Cereals of all kinds, tobacco, vines, vegetables, and every kind of fruit, succeed remarkably well, and sugar and coffee, though not extensively grown, promise to become lucrative articles of export.

On the higher lands, as well as on the borders of the rivers, there exist rich and extensive pastures. In the southern districts there is a scarcity of trees,* which may be the result of the long-existing, but pernicious custom of burning off the grass during the winter season. In the north the vegetation is luxuriant, and there are extensive forests, where large quantities of timber are procured for building, and for the construction of waggons. Among the principal trees may be mentioned different species of yellow wood (*podocarpus*), the Cape beech (*myrsine*), the oak, several species of stinkwood (*oreodaphus*), four or five species of wild pear (*olinia*), the ironwood (*olea*). In the district of Zoutspansberg ebony and mahogany are also found.†

* These districts are well provided with almost boundless deposits of coal.

† See "Transvaal Book Almanac and Directory," by Fred Jeppe.

Mineral Wealth.—The Transvaal is rich in minerals. Gold, silver, copper, lead, cobalt, nickel, iron, plumbago, tin and coal are found in various parts of the country. Coal of excellent quality is found over an area of 10,000 square miles, and iron exists in plentiful quantities over the entire country. In the northern districts there are actual mountains of magnetic ore. Mines of lead* and copper have been worked with success in various districts. In the south-west diamonds have been discovered; while in the eastern districts the Gold Fields have recently attracted considerable attention.

Zoology.—The principal wild animals found within the limits of this extensive region are the elephant, hippopotamus, crocodile, giraffe, zebra, buffalo, baboon, the antelope, and over thirty species of wild deer. The rivers abound with excellent fish, including mullet, carp, springers, yellow fish, wild water-fowl, ducks, teal, wigeon, &c. There are vast herds of springbok and wildebeeste; and ostriches, pheasants, partridges, plover, quail, woodcock, hares and bustards (wild turkeys) in abundance. A good rifle will prove not only an enjoyable, but useful and profitable companion. The lion, the elephant, and the more dangerous wild beasts, are rarely met with. As colonization advances in the country,

* "Lead, which we formerly imported to a large extent, is now supplied from our own mines." Messrs. Bray and Co., Marico.

the wild beasts recede, leaving man in peaceful and undisputed possession of the lands fructified by his industry. Horses, sheep, goats and horned cattle are reared with success in different parts of the country.*

The destructive fly known as the *Tsetse*, is to be found within a particular belt of the country, especially in the Bush Country, along the banks of the Limpopo, and in the extreme eastern slip between the Libomba and the Drakenberg ranges. Its bite, though harmless to man, is fatal to the horse and oxen. As it follows the larger game, it disappears from those districts that have been reduced to cultivation; even within the belt of country infested by it, there are certain routes with which the residents are acquainted that are free from this pest.

Climate.—The Transvaal is entirely an inland country, but it is situated at a considerable elevation above the level of the sea. This feature exercises a most important influence on the temperature and climate of the country. Over two-thirds of its area a comparatively mild temperature prevails, and on the whole, it may be affirmed that the climate is exceedingly healthy, and favourable to the European settler. "From the elevated position of the country (averaging about 4,000 to 7,500 feet above the sea level), the Transvaal is very healthy, and although the northern districts are within the Tropics, the heat

* Horses in particular, as many as 800, are owned by one individual, Mr. Dirk Uys, J.P.

of summer is not so great as might be expected. The general range of the thermometer is from 65° to 73° in the summer months, and in the winter months from 59° to 65° . Winter is dry, and the nights are then often bitterly cold. The days, both in winter and summer, are short, the longest being only fourteen hours, and the shortest ten hours.

The diseases among the natives are but few. Consumption, scrofula, insanity and hydrocephalus are rare. Cancer and cholera are quite unknown.

The seasons are the reverse of those in England. The Transvaal spring begins with September and ends with November. Summer begins with December and lasts to February. Autumn, March to May ; and winter, June to August. The rains commence in September, but, as a rule, the heavy rains do not set in before January, and often occur also in March. In the winter sharp, cold winds blow from the south-west ; and the mountains are frequently covered with snow for some days.

Population.—A very imperfect census appears to have been taken in 1876, which cannot therefore be relied on. It is estimated, however, that the white population may be about 45,000, and the coloured or native portion about 300,000. The Kaffirs actually living within the limits of European occupation do not probably exceed the whites. Of the whites, about 35,000 or 40,000 are in the rural districts, and 5,000 in the towns. In the towns and mining districts the English predominate. In the Gold

Fields the population is almost exclusively English. The rural population is essentially Dutch, but the English are gaining ground.*

CHAPTER IV.

COLONIZATION OF THE TRANSVAAL BY THE EMIGRANT
BOERS—THE TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC—THE SAND RIVER
CONVENTION—ANNEXATION TO GREAT BRITAIN.

By the proclamation of Natal as British territory in 1843, the Dutch Boers, who had emigrated from the Cape Settlement, learned to their dismay that the British Crown still laid claim to their allegiance. To emancipate themselves from its jurisdiction they had made enormous sacrifices—forsaken the land first colonized by their ancestors, abandoned their homes and possessions, and faced all the hardships of a long and weary travel. The territory they had recently conquered, after a protracted but successful struggle with the fierce and treacherous aboriginal tribes, was fruitful and inviting. Gladly would they have taken up their permanent abode therein, but sooner than sacrifice traditions long dearly prized, they preferred to wander forth anew in search of some more distant home, where they might dwell after the manner of their ancestors, in rude patriarchal independence.

* Information to Emigrants to the British Colonies, issued by H. M. Emigration Commissioners.

Recrossing the Drakenberg, some pitched their tents in the broad grass lands of the Orange Free State, but the greater portion went northward and settled in the luxuriant plains beyond the Vaal. Nor were they allowed to take peaceful possession. The country had to be won by the sword and the rifle from the valiant aboriginal tribes, who, roused by their warlike leader, the renowned Moselikatse, essayed to dispute the right of the white invaders to the appropriation of the soil. But the Boers had determined to hold their ground ; the rude assegais proved no match for the long-shooting rifle, and the fierce daring of the savage hordes was successfully restrained by the menacing voice of the cannon. The more independent of the native tribes gradually withdrew northwards, beyond the Limpopo, and established themselves in the territory between that river and the Zambezi, where they have since continued to reside, leaving the Dutch Boers in possession.

By right of this conquest, the Boers claimed and exercised dominion over all the territory which had previously been under the sway of Moselikatse ; and after securing the submission of the few tributary chieftains who remained behind, and had long suffered from the tyranny and inhuman oppression of the expelled warrior, they entered into regular occupation, and prepared measures for the realization of their long-cherished dream—the establishment of a republican form of government, in accordance with

the manners and traditions of their antiquated system. Accordingly, the laws of the old Dutch Colony at the Cape were revived. Extensive tracts of land were appropriated by individuals ; and by the banks of deep-flowing rivers and in the rich valleys the hamlets of the emigrant farmers began to spring up, surrounded with the rude plenty of an agricultural life.

The Boers had scarcely tasted the first sweets of repose, after years of wandering, when the proclamation of the British Governor of the Cape Colony scattered to the winds the rising fabric of their independence. They found, to their surprise and bitter discomfiture, that Great Britain once more asserted its claim to their allegiance as subjects of the Crown, and refused to recognise their right to live after any system of laws that might be at variance with the principles of the English Constitution. However, though the right to the allegiance of the emigrant Boers was thus formally asserted by England, it was not, owing to the political emergencies of the Cape Colony, enforced with any degree of strictness. In 1852 the Kaffir disturbance at the Cape gave the British Government sufficient occupation in the Colony, and it was deemed advisable to recognise the claims of the Boers to regulate, according to their own views, the management of the new territory, which they had been the first to colonize. In accordance with this decision, an arrangement was entered into between the British Commissioners and the repre-

sentatives of the Boers, by which the independence of the latter was formally guaranteed. The treaty is known as the "Sand River Convention." The following are among its principal clauses:—

1. The Assistant Commissioners guarantee, in the fullest manner, on the part of the British Government, to the emigrant farmers beyond the Vaal River the right to manage their own affairs and to govern themselves according to their own laws, without any interference on the part of the British Government, and that no encroachment shall be made by the said Government on the territory beyond the north of the Vaal River, with the further assurance that the warmest wish of the British Government is to promote peace, free trade and friendly intercourse with the emigrant farmers now inhabiting, or who may hereafter inhabit that country; it being understood that this system of non-interference is binding upon both parties.

2. Should any misunderstanding hereafter arise as to the true meaning of the words "the Vaal River," this question, in so far as regards the line from the source of that river over the Drakenberg, shall be settled and adjusted by commissioners chosen by both parties.

3. Her Majesty's Assistant Commissioners hereby disclaim all alliances whatsoever and with whomsoever of the coloured natives to the north of the Vaal River.

4. It is agreed that no slavery is or shall be practised in the country to the north of the Vaal River by the emigrant farmers.

5. Mutual facilities and liberty shall be afforded to traders and travellers on both sides of the Vaal River, it being understood that every waggon containing ammunition and firearms coming from the south side of the Vaal shall produce a certificate signed by a British magistrate or other functionary duly authorized to grant such, and which shall state the quantities of such articles contained in said waggon to the nearest magistrate north of the Vaal River, who shall act in the case as the emigrant farmers direct. It is agreed that no objection shall be made by any British authority against the emigrant Boers purchasing their supplies of ammunition in any of the British colonies and possessions in South Africa; it being mutually understood that all trade in ammunition with the native tribes is prohibited both by the English Government and by the emigrant farmers on both sides of the Vaal River.

6. It is agreed that so far as possible all criminals and other guilty parties who may fly from justice either way across the

Vaal River, shall be mutually delivered up, if such should be required, and that the British courts, as well as those of the emigrant farmers, shall be mutually open to each other for all legitimate processes, and that summonses for witnesses sent either way across the Vaal River shall be backed by the magistrates on each side of the same respectively, to compel the attendance of such witnesses when required.

7. It is agreed that certificates of marriage issued by the proper authorities of the emigrant farmers shall be held valid and sufficient to entitle children of such marriages to receive portions accruing to them in any British colony or possession in South Africa.

8. It is agreed that any and every person now in possession of land and residing in British territory, shall have free right and power to sell his said property and remove unmolested across the Vaal River, and *vice versa*: it being distinctly understood that this arrangement does not comprehend criminals or debtors without providing for the payment of their just and lawful debts.

The emigrant farmers hailed the signature of the Convention as the charter of their national independence, and immediately set about framing a constitution similar in the main features to their old system. The "fundamental law" was proclaimed anew, "that the people will admit of no equality of persons of colour with white inhabitants, neither in Church nor State." They ignored the idea of adopting any other policy with regard to the natives, and the latter resented this treatment with such bitter hostility that the Boers experienced considerable difficulty in making their power even partially respected.

The measures adopted by the English Colonial authorities in South Africa, resulting in the annexation of the Diamond Fields, Griqualand West, had the effect of weakening yet more the prestige of

the Republic in the eyes of the natives. The latter had, moreover, been able to furnish themselves with firearms through the agency of British traders, and in the disturbances that subsequently broke out between the emigrants and the natives in the Transvaal, the Boers found themselves confronted by enemies no longer to be despised. The natives had exchanged the rude assegais for the rifle, and showed they were capable of making effective use of the same.

The absence of a regular military organization and proper discipline among the Boers rendered it exceedingly difficult to guard their territory from the successive inroads of the adjacent savage tribes; and what further increased the embarrassment of the situation was the fact that the most formidable of the native chiefs, Sekukuni, against whom the Republic had been forced to declare war (on account of the refusal of the latter to surrender to justice certain members of his tribe who had committed depredations on the Dutch territory), was admitted by the declaration of the British Government at the Cape to the rights of a belligerent. The other native tribes bordering the Transvaal were not slow to take advantage of the difficulties of the Boers, and amidst the disorder that followed, the internal administration of the Republic fell into general disrepute. The excitement consequent upon the election of a president at such a time brought matters to a crisis. The Zulus and other South

African tribes threatened to take advantage of the existing derangement in the Transvaal and embroil the neighbouring colonies. To avert the threatened danger, it became apparent to the more provident section of the European settlers in the Transvaal, that for the general safety it was imperative the territory of the Republic should be either directly taken under the protection of the Cape Government or annexed to the British Crown.

Under these circumstances a Royal Commission was issued, delegating to Sir Theophilus Shepstone special powers "to enquire into the origin, nature, and circumstances of the disturbances that had broken out in the territories adjacent to the British Colonies in South Africa, and authority, if he should deem it expedient, in order to secure the peace and safety of said colonies, or of her Majesty's subjects residing elsewhere, that the said territories, or any portion of the same, should provisionally be administered in the name of her Majesty, he should declare, by proclamation, that such should be annexed and form part of the British dominions." It was also provided that no such proclamation should be issued with respect to any district, territory, or state, "unless the commissioners were satisfied that the inhabitants thereof, or a sufficient number of them, or the Legislature thereof, desired to become subjects of her Majesty, nor if any conditions unduly limiting the royal power and authority were sought to be imposed." In accordance with these instructions,

Sir Theophilus Shepstone having taken cognizance of the disturbances in the Transvaal and adjoining territories, issued, at Pretoria, in April, 1877, a proclamation, which, after setting forth the existing difficulties of the situation, viz., “ that the Government of the Republic had become powerless to vindicate its assumed rights, or to resist the declension threatening its existence ; that all confidence in its stability once felt by the surrounding European communities has been withdrawn ; that commerce was well-nigh destroyed, and the country reduced to a state of bankruptcy ; that the Government had fallen into helpless paralysis from causes beyond its control ; and the prospect of the election of a president, far from allaying the general anxiety, or inspiring hope for the future, was looked forward to by all parties as most likely to result in civil war, with its attendant anarchy and bloodshed ; and that these circumstances afforded strong temptations to neighbouring native powers to make attacks and inroads upon the State, declared—

And whereas the ravaging of an adjoining friendly state by warlike savage tribes cannot for a moment be contemplated by her Majesty’s Government without the most earnest and painful solicitude, both on account of the miseries which such an event must inflict upon the inhabitants of the Transvaal, and because of the peril and insecurity to which it would expose her Majesty’s possessions and subjects in South Africa ; and seeing from the circumstances of the case, that have become so grave, that neither this country nor the British Colonies in South Africa can be saved from the most calamitous circumstances except by the extension over this state of her Majesty’s authority and protection, by means of which alone unity of purpose and action can be secured, and a fair prospect of peace and prosperity in the future be established.

And whereas I have been satisfied by numerous addresses, memorials, and letters, which I have received, and by the abundant assurances which personal intercourse has given me, that a large proportion of the inhabitants of the Transvaal see in a clearer and stronger light than I am able to describe them the urgency and imminence of the circumstances by which they are surrounded, the ruined condition of the country, and the absence within it of any element capable of recovering it from its depressed and afflicted state, and therefore earnestly desire the establishment within and over it of her Majesty's authority and rule.

And whereas the emergency seems to me to be such as to render it necessary, in order to secure the peace and safety of the Transvaal territory, as well as the peace and safety of her Majesty's colonies and her Majesty's subjects elsewhere, that the Transvaal territory should be provisionally, and pending the announcement of her Majesty's pleasure, be administered in her Majesty's name and on her behalf: therefore, I do, in virtue of the power and authority conferred upon me by her Majesty's Royal Commission, dated at Balmoral, the 5th day of October, 1876, and published herewith, and in accordance with instructions conveyed to me thereby, and otherwise proclaim and make known that from and after the publication hereof, the territory heretofore known as the South African Republic, as now measured and bounded, subject, however, to such local modifications as may hereafter appear necessary, and as may be approved of by her Majesty, shall be, and shall be taken to be British territory.

And I further proclaim and make known that the Transvaal will remain a separate Government, with its own laws and legislation, and that it is the wish of her most gracious Majesty that it shall enjoy the fullest legislative privilege compatible with the circumstances of the country and the intelligence of its people.

All private *bona fide* rights to property guaranteed by the existing laws of the country and sanctioned by them will be respected.

All *bona fide* concessions and contracts with Governments, companies, or individuals, by which the state is now bound, will be honourably maintained and respected, and the payment of the debts of the state must be provided for.

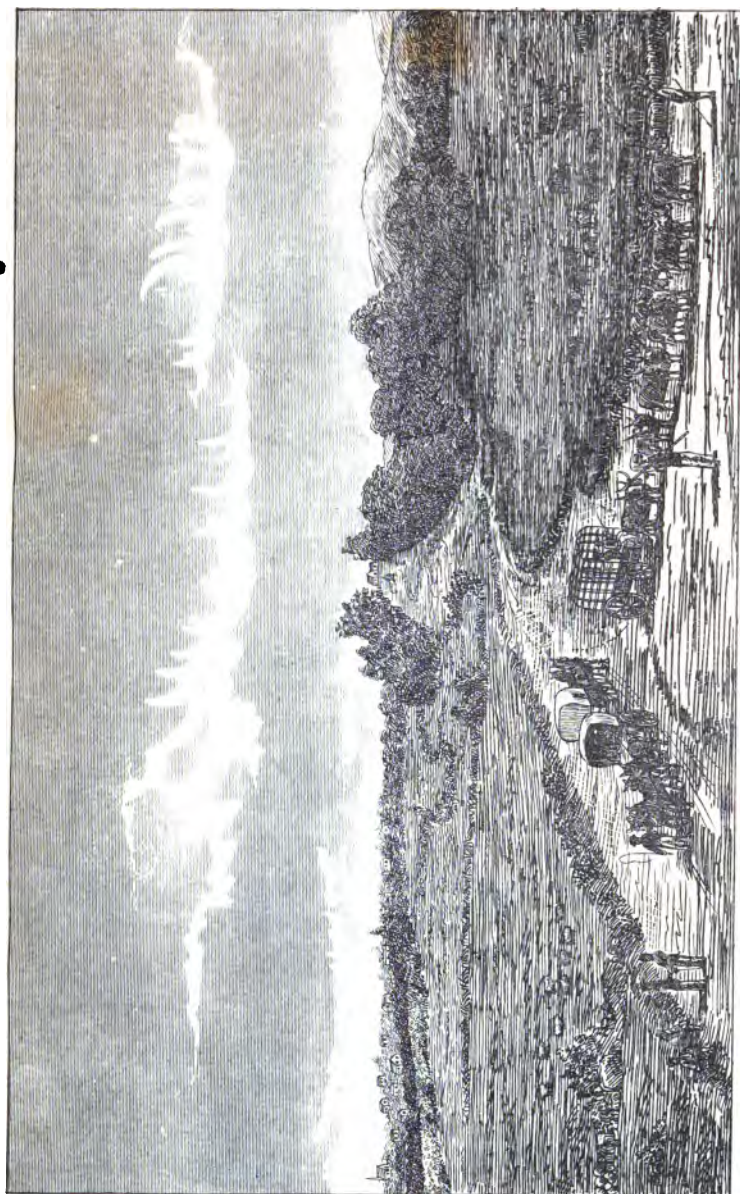
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Given under my hand and seal, at Pretoria, in the South African Republic, this 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1877.

T. SHEPSTONE,
Her Majesty's Special Commissioner.

That the annexation of the Transvaal will be productive of the most beneficial results as regards the general welfare of the inhabitants, the security of the European settlers, and the prosperity of the future colony, as well as contributing to the increased prestige of the British authority in South Africa, there can be no second opinion.

The natives of the Transvaal, though forming a large aggregate, are more divided into separate nationalities than those in Natal or near the Cape, and for this reason do not constitute so great an element of danger. They are less warlike, and are said to possess more aptitude for civilization than any of the adjacent tribes. They are more ingenious, imitative, and progressive than the Zulu. A love of truth and honesty are not among their favourite virtues, yet they manifest on the whole less repugnance to accept the doctrine and morality of the Christian revelation than other South African tribes. Capital and emigration are alone required to develop the vast resources of the country ; and it is not too sanguine to hope that, under the favourable auspices that have inaugurated a new era in its history, the prosperity of the country will be rapidly increased, enterprise and industry protected and fostered by the powerful and enlightened administration of Great Britain, be rendered abundantly productive, and the Transvaal make giant strides to take a foremost rank among our Colonial possessions in South Africa.



VIEW ON ROAD FROM PRETORIA TO NYLSTROOM AND WATERBURG.

CHAPTER V.

THE TRANSVAAL—DISTRICTS AND CHIEF TOWNS.

THE entire territory of the Transvaal is divided into thirteen districts, which are classified according to their geographical situation, as follows, viz. :—

NORTHERN DISTRICTS	... Waterberg and Zoutspansberg.
MIDLAND DISTRICTS	... Lydenburg, Lydenburg Gold Fields, Middleburg, Pretoria, Rustenburg and Marico.
SOUTHERN DISTRICTS	... Utrecht, Wakkerstroom, Heidelberg, Potchefstroom and Bloemhoff.

NORTHERN DISTRICTS.—*Waterberg* is the largest of the territorial divisions of the Transvaal. It is bounded on the north and north-west by the River Limpopo, west by Rustenburg, south by Pretoria, and east by Zoutspansberg. This extensive district, with the exception of a tract lying along the valley of the Limpopo, situated in the “fly-belt,” is available to the agriculturist and the stock-farmer, and, moreover, well adapted to plantation growth. Virgin forests of valuable timber are met with in many parts. Broad and luxuriant pastures skirt the verdant banks of the numerous rivers by which it is watered; while on the farms a variety of produce can be grown, including wheat, barley, oats, the sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, indigo, and almost every

description of fruit and vegetables. Towards the south-east, at the base of the Waterberg range, extend the vast plains known as the Springbock Flats. This portion of the district is well watered, and abounds in excellent timber. It is inhabited by a thinly-scattered Boer population, and several of the farms of the more industrious afford ample proof of the high state of cultivation to which the land can be raised.

This district is also possessed of considerable mineral wealth. At Yzerberg, on the northern slope of the Hanglip range, there exists a mountain of iron ore, which has been worked by the native tribes for centuries. The needle of the compass is affected by the powerful influence of this mass of magnetic ore at a distance of ten miles. Gold has been found in the south, near Buffels Port, and copper, tin and lead exist in several parts.

The principal town of the district is Nylstrom, situated near the river of that name.

Zoutspansberg lies to the east of Waterberg, and, like the latter, has the River Limpopo for its northern frontier. On the south it is terminated by the Olifants river, and the southern extremity of the Libomba range forms the greater portion of its eastern boundary. The northern parts of this district are but thinly populated; the neighbourhood of the Limpopo, owing to its high temperature, being unhealthy, and situated in the "fly-belt." Since the commencement of the working of the gold mines at

Marabastad and Easterling, where gold was first discovered in the Transvaal, the south-western portion of Zoutspansberg has attracted the attention of the settler. Copper and cobalt have been also found in this district.

Although parts of Waterberg and Zoutspansberg are situated in what is termed the "Bush Country," it must not be supposed that this designation is to be understood in the same sense as when applied to land in Australia and elsewhere. In the tracts known as the Bush Country in the Transvaal, the trees are more widely scattered, and the land requires far less amount of labour to be expended in preparing it for cultivation, the process of "clearing" being much less tedious.

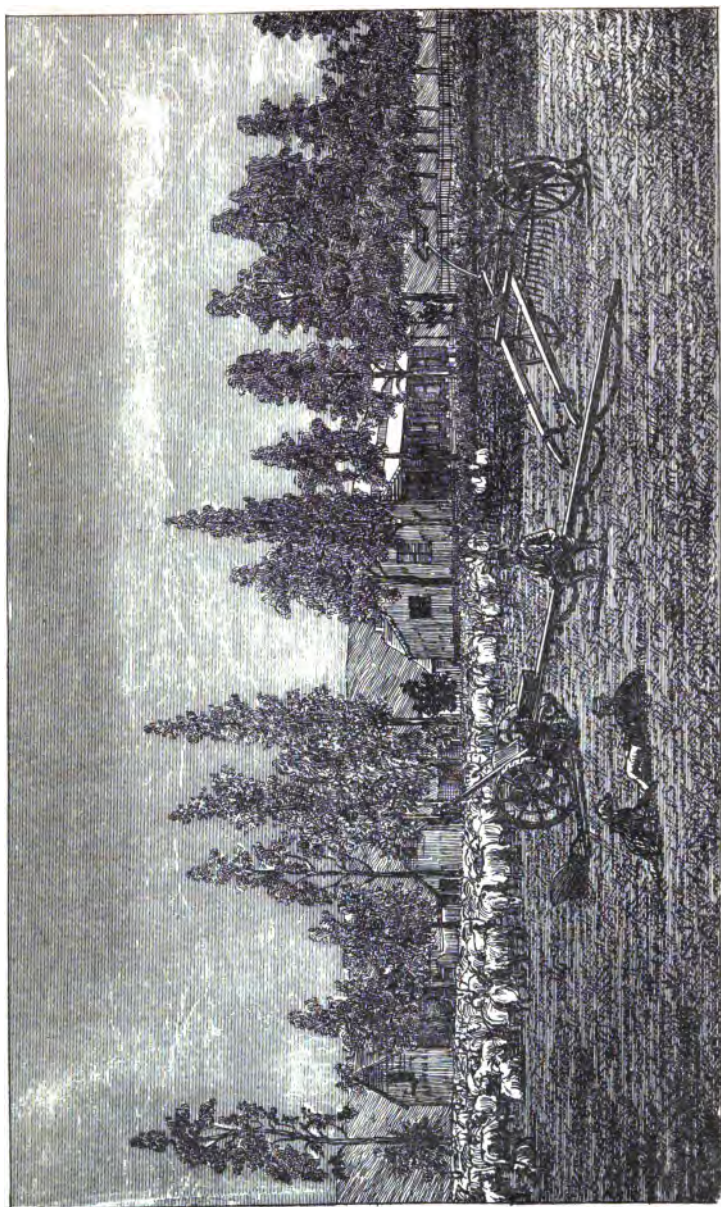
THE MIDLAND DISTRICTS.—Of the central districts of the Transvaal, *Lydenburg* extends to the eastern frontier of the province, where it is bounded by the Libomba range. On the north, the Olifants river separates it from Zoutspansberg. Middleberg lies to the west, and Wakkerstroom, Londina and Amaswazi on the south. The greater portion of this district is traversed by the Drakenberg range, which, in some places, attains an elevation of 7,500 feet. The tsetse-fly is found on the lower levels at the foot of the Drakenberg, and on both sides of the Libomba range. The remainder of this district is favourable to agriculture and the breeding of cattle. The wheat grown in Lydenburg is of very superior quality, and in the northern part of the district

coffee, sugar-cane and other plantation products are cultivated with success.

About forty miles south of the Olifants river, in the midst of the Drakenberg range, at an elevation varying from 4,500 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, are situated the *Gold Fields of Lydenburg*, discovered in 1873, and which have been worked since that period with varying success. The principal centre of the mining operations is named "Pilgrims' Rest," distant about thirty miles from Lydenburg, the capital of the district. In the southern portion of Lydenburg there is a large tract of country, some 500,000 acres in extent, chosen for the site of a Scotch settlement, and known as New Scotland.

Westward of Lydenburg, with the Vaal for its southern frontier, and bounded on the west by the upper course of the Olifants, Pretoria, and Heidelberg, lies *Middleburg*. The northern portion of this district is situated, at a considerable elevation above the level of the sea, and is well supplied with water and abundantly wooded. The land is well adapted to agriculture. Among the minerals found here are coal, iron, cobalt and copper. Middleburg, the chief town of the district, is situated on the main route between the Lydenburg Gold Fields and Pretoria.

Pretoria is the central district of the Transvaal, It is intersected almost midway by portion of the Magliesberg range. The land on the north-western slopes of the latter, owing to the temperature and



HERD OF ANGORA GOATS ON FARM IN VICINITY OF PRETORIA.

climate, is favourable to semi-tropical vegetation—coffee, the sugar-cane, cotton, the vine and orange. Cereals also yield large crops. In the southern parts of the district there are extensive and luxuriant pastures. The climate is salubrious. Horses, sheep, Angora goats and ostriches are reared in great numbers on the farms. Coal of excellent quality abounds in the more elevated portions of this district, and gold has been recently found within a few miles of the capital.

Pretoria, the chief town of this district, is the capital of the Transvaal and the seat of the Government. It is built in an agreeable and healthy situation, at an altitude of 4,500 feet above the level of the sea. The streets are large and well laid out, and the town has a bright, cheerful and animated appearance. Pretoria has several handsome public edifices, among which may be mentioned the Government Offices, the Post Office, Land Office, the Bank, and the churches of various denominations, viz., two Dutch Reformed, one English Episcopal, one Wesleyan, one Roman Catholic. There are also public institutions, schools,* &c. The trade of Pretoria is

* Under a law passed on 23rd October, 1874, which came into practical operation on 1st May, 1876, a sum of £5,000 was placed on the estimates for the use of the Educational Department. There are three classes of State schools supported by Government aid. 1. In each field-cornetcy, at least one rudimentary or "ward-school." 2. In the principal town of each district, a higher grade or "district" school; and (3) a gymnasium in each of principal towns, *i.e.*, Pretoria and Potchefstroom. The school fees range from 4s. 6d. to 8s. for the ward schools; from 6s. to 10s. for the district schools; and from £1 to £1 10s. for the gymnasium, per month.

A Loretto school and convent has been recently established at Pretoria.

in a flourishing condition; there are extensive general stores and other mercantile establishments, and public markets are regularly held. Mail coaches and passenger waggons run to Cape Town, *viâ* the Diamond Fields, to the Lydenburg Gold Fields, and to Durban, Natal.

Adjacent to Pretoria, on the west, is situated *Rustenburg*. This district is traversed by the Magaliesberg, and portion of the Marikele range. It is in great part watered by the River Limpopo and its tributaries, the Elands river and the Francks Spruit. The central portion of Rustenburg abounds with game. The Tsetse infests a small strip along the north-eastern frontier. In the south-east there extends a large tract similar to that known at the Cape by *Karoo* country, where sheep may be reared. The chief town is Rustenburg, situated near the River Har, on the north-western slopes of the Magaliesberg.

Marico is the most westerly of the midland districts of the Transvaal; it is well adapted for agriculture. Wheat, barley, oats, coffee, sugar, tobacco, and vegetables may be cultivated with success. The Magaliesberg runs through the centre of the district; the land north of this range lies on what is known as the "Bush Country," part of which is inhabited by the Bakalitti tribe. Mineral ores and slate have been found in many parts of this region. The chief town, Zeerust, is provided with churches, a school, and several general stores.

THE SOUTHERN DISTRICTS.—Commencing at the west, we find *Bloemhoff*, south of Marico. This district extends south to the Diamond Fields, and on the east is bounded by the Vaal River and the frontiers of Potchefstroom. Several native tribes are scattered over this portion of the country. The principal villages are Bloemhoff and Christiana. Near the latter diamonds have been recently discovered, but not in any quantity.

Potchefstroom is one of the most populous districts of the Transvaal. The Vaal flows along its southern frontier, and it is bounded on the north by Marico, Rustenburg and Pretoria. The soil is fertile and exceedingly well adapted for the growth of cereals, of which a second crop may be obtained within the year. In the fine pastures that abound may be reared ostriches, Angora goats, sheep, horses, and horned cattle in great numbers. The capital of Potchefstroom is built in a singularly beautiful situation, on the borders of the Mooi River. It is surrounded with gardens and orchards in a high state of cultivation. Trade is flourishing; there are numerous and extensive stores, and a daily market is established. Potchefstroom possesses several places of worship, and a public library, banks, &c.

Eastward of Potchefstroom lies *Heidelberg*, extending from the Vaal on the south to the frontiers of Pretoria on the north. This district is in the "High Country," and abounds in pasture lands. Coal is the chief mineral found in the country. The chief town,

Heidelberg, is distant nearly fifty miles from Pretoria.

Wakkerstroom and *Utrecht* are the remaining districts of the southern group. The former, being traversed by the Drakenberg, lies at a considerable altitude, varying between 5,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea level. It is watered by numerous streams, and the scenery is in many parts extremely grand and picturesque. From its great elevation, the country is well suited to the breeding of horses, which are readily disposed of in the Indian market, owing to the proximity of the port of embarkation in Natal. It is also rich in timber and coal. The chief town is Wesselstroom, which has a thriving trade in horses, butter, hides and wool.

Utrecht is the most southerly district of the Transvaal, being situated immediately north of Natal, with Zululand for its eastern border. It is intersected by the range of the Drakenberg, and, like Wakkerstroom, is on the whole an elevated region. The soil is adapted for agriculture and pasturage. Cattle and sheep may be received on the farms; and coal is found in abundance throughout the district.

CHAPTER VI.

THE TRANSVAAL—AGRICULTURE—PRODUCE—FARMING, ETC.

THE Transvaal presents at successive elevations great differences of temperature, from which results a corresponding variety in the vegetable produce of the country. In the southern districts cereals thrive, and, in some places, as has already been remarked, two crops can be obtained within the year. Tobacco, fruits, vines and vegetables may be cultivated with success; while in several of the central and northern districts, which are also admirably adapted for cereal growth, coffee, sugar, cotton, and semi-tropical productions flourish. In large tracts of the Transvaal the conditions favourable to the development of plantation growth are known to exist.

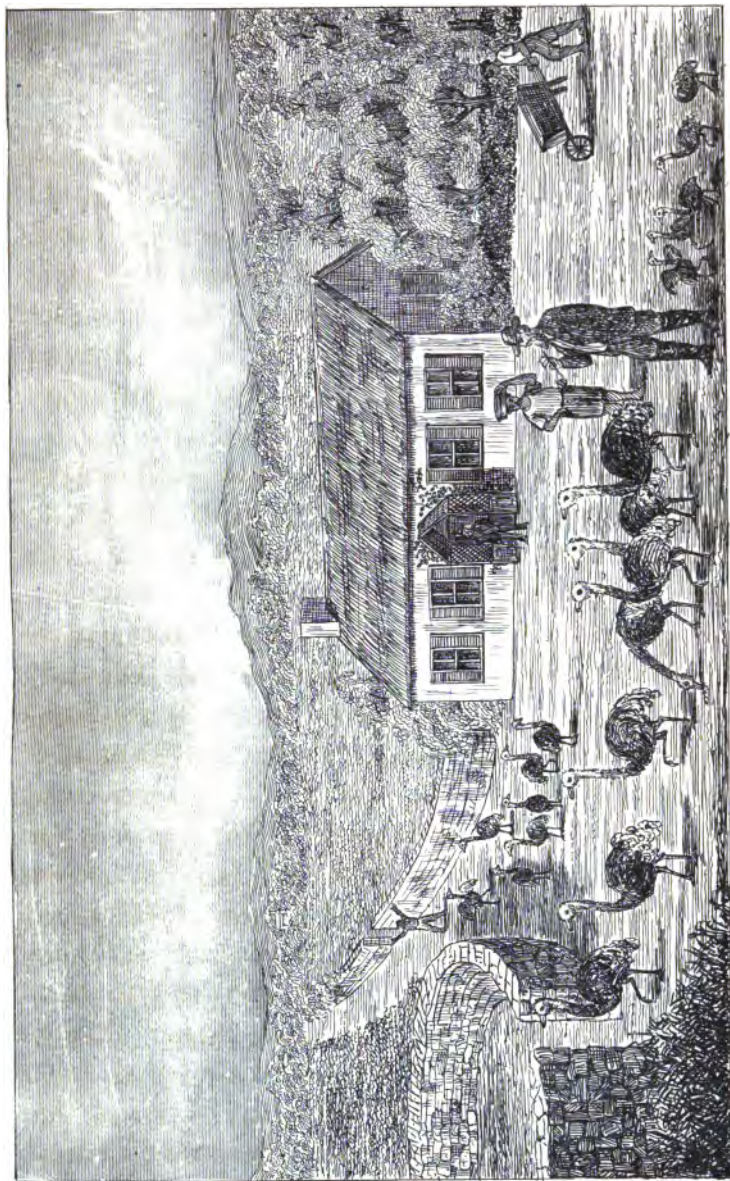
The wheat grown in the Transvaal is admitted to be far superior in quality to that produced in any other part of South Africa. It commands the highest price at the Diamond Fields, and a sample forwarded to the Paris Exhibition obtained the prize.

On farms that are well watered, various kinds of grain, vegetables of every description, fruits and vines are produced in abundance. In the northern districts cereals under irrigation yield plentiful crops. Maize will thrive without irrigation, as the rains suffice. Fruit trees—the orange, lemon,

banana, pear, mulberry, peach and grape arrive at maturity in a very brief period, and bear prolific crops.

The tobacco cultivated in the Transvaal commands double the price of the same article produced in the Cape Colony. There are also sufficient indications that the soil and climate of this country would be favourable to the culture of the tea plant. The soil is also adapted to the growth of the cork tree, aloes, hops, and the conchona tree, from the bark of which quinine is extracted.

Grazing.—The Transvaal presents to the European settler numerous and important advantages for the breeding of cattle, the country being in general admirably adapted to pastoral pursuits; and in truth, it is not surpassed in the attraction it offers in this particular by any other portion of South Africa. On many of the more favourably situated farms the rearing of stock is carried on simultaneously with cultivation or plantation growth. The districts to be avoided by the stock-farmer, on account of the tsetse-fly, or other drawbacks, are well known. In the districts of Bloemhoff, Potchefstroom, Pretoria, Waterberg, Heidelberg, New Scotland, Middleburg, Wakkers-troom, and Utrecht great attention is paid to stock-farming. Horned cattle, horses, sheep, Angora goats and ostriches also thrive in several other parts of the country. It may be remarked that several districts present certain peculiar adaptations to different classes of live-stock. Extended settle-



OSTRICH FARM.

ment will have the natural result to increase the importance and remunerative value of pastoral occupations in the Transvaal.

Ostrich farming has attained considerable importance in South Africa; and as the bird is known to flourish in several parts of the Transvaal, the following remarks relative to this branch of pastoral industry will not be out of place. Ostrich breeding was tried successfully by the French in Algeria, but it has been still more rapidly developed in South Africa. The precise date at which it was first practised in Cape Colony cannot be accurately determined; certain, however, that at present it forms an extensive and highly-remunerative industry in that colony.

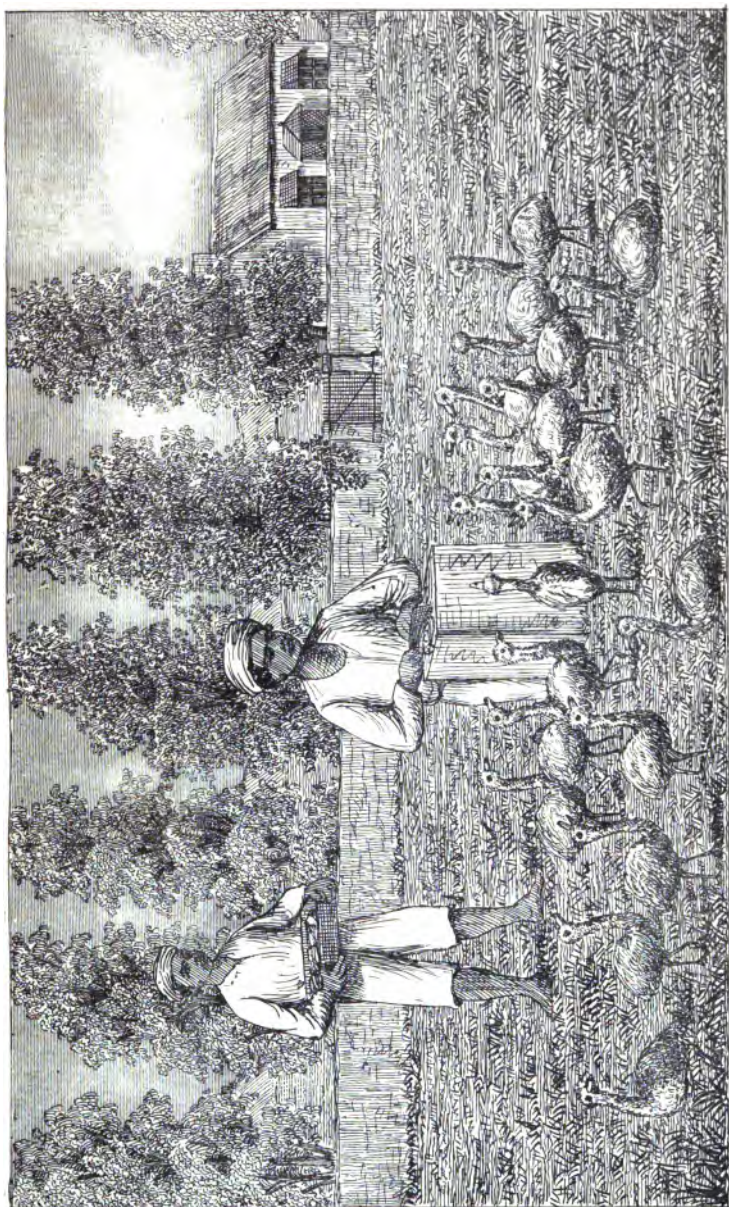
The first essential to the success of this industry is the adaptation of the soil of the district to the nature of the bird. "It is not alone highly advantageous, but absolutely essential that the soil on which the ostrich is to be reared should abound in alkaline salts. On such the bird is known from experience to thrive, with but little recourse to artificial food. Grain, wheat, maize, cabbage leaves, fruit and bones (the latter furnish the bird with phosphate of lime), can be resorted to to supply artificial nourishment. The ostrich, moreover, requires an extensive enclosure, well fenced and provided with sheds, &c., for shelter from exposure to cold or damp for successful development. The bird commences to breed in the fourth year. At the Cape the season for pairing, July, corresponds to

E

our January. The laying time begins in August, and continues for nearly six weeks. The period of incubation commences in September and terminates in the following month. When the young birds are able to move about, they are placed in a warm pen and fed with chopped food, suitable to their condition. When sufficiently grown they may be entrusted to the care of a farm boy or herd, to whom they become strongly attached. The ostrich begins to feather at eight months, but towards the middle of the second year there is an improved crop. The produce of a full-grown bird weighs nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. On an average, the fully-developed ostrich yields £15 per annum, but the feathers are subject to a variation in value.”*

The *Angora goat* is also reared with success in this country. At a recent meeting of the Colonial Institute a paper upon the naturalization of the Angora goat in the British Colonies having been read, Mr. Campbell Johnston said :—“Having been recently in South Africa, and especially in the Transvaal, for some months, I must speak of what I found there. Among two or three families of the Boers I found the species of goats to which Dr. Bennet has just alluded, and I was particularly struck on one occasion by the beauty of the fleeces they bore. Near one place, called Blaaw Copje, I think, I saw about 200 or 300 magnificent Angora goats, with fleeces quite equal to the splendid specimen

* “South Africa,” Silver and Co.



MALAYS FEEDING YOUNG OSTRICHES.

on the table, curling, waving, and very long. I have no doubt these goats will extensively increase, and become one of the principal productions of the country."

The staple articles of export from the Transvaal include ostrich feathers, ivory, wool, horses, cereals, skins, leather, butter, tobacco, brandy, and fruits.

CHAPTER VII.

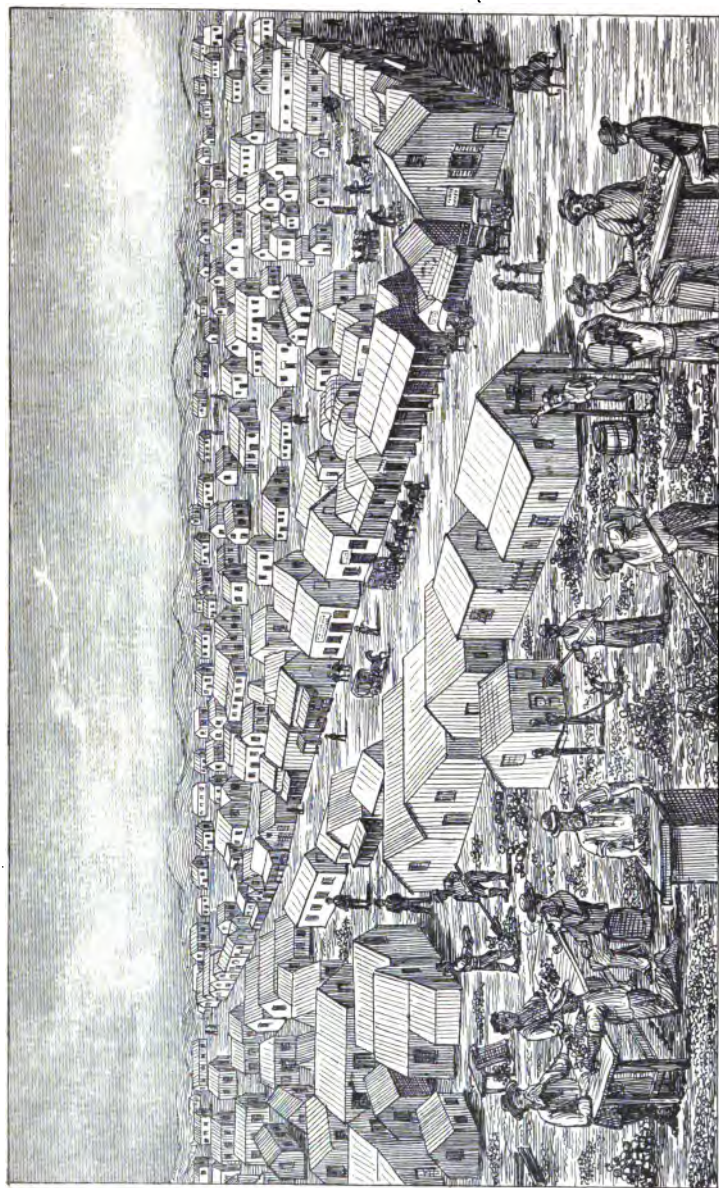
THE TRANSVAAL—MINERAL WEALTH.

THE Transvaal is possessed of abundant mineral wealth. Capital and enterprise will, doubtless, as colonization extends, develop its vast resources in this particular, and bring to light the rich treasures that lie hidden in the bosom of this favoured region. "We believe there is no other country in the world," says the Report of the Agricultural Exhibition, held at Potchefstroom in 1876, "that could have presented to the public gaze such a variety of minerals, &c., as were seen in the room set apart for their display, and which, upon first entering, reminded one more of a charming museum. Gold, both quartz and alluvial—not in small quantities, but pounds in weight—coal, silver, iron and lead—not in small lumps, as previously exhibited, but immense quantities of ore and molten bars by the hundred."

Gold.—In 1868, the traveller, Mauch, discovered

auriferous quartz in a range of hills north of the Olifants River. Three years later gold was found at Marabastad, and in 1873 alluvial gold was discovered in the district of Lydenburg, where the Gold Fields are now established. Auriferous quartz reefs have been found at Buffelsport, in Waterberg, at Blaubank, Witwaters Rand, on the banks of the Crocodile and Komati Rivers, and on the townlands of Pretoria, in alluvial deposits. The result of the mining operations that have been carried on at the Lydenburg Fields and elsewhere, taken on the whole, indicates the existence of the precious metal in quantities that would ultimately reward persevering industry. The difficulty of procuring a sufficient water supply for washing purposes, has considerably retarded the progress of the mines. Were capital judiciously invested in conveying water to those localities that are known to be productive, the result would largely develop mining industry in the Transvaal. The following extracts, taken from the South African Press, give some recent information concerning the gold mines of the Transvaal :—

Mr. H. Soloman has brought down to Port Elizabeth 140lbs. weight of beautiful gold, the chief part in large nuggets. The finest nugget was taken from out of Miss Russell's claim at Pilgrims' Rest—a big lump weighing $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of almost pure gold. Another large nugget, lying alongside of this, was a singular specimen. Quartz was apparent on both its sides, as though the quartz had been melted and run through the gold instead of the gold round the quartz. Another paper contained the result of one man's diggings for a week, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs of gold, chiefly small nuggets, about the size of a pea, with a sprinkling of larger lumps. From all accounts, prospects in the fields are



VIEW OF PART OF THE TOWN OF KIMBERLEY—"DIAMOND FIELDS," S.A.

encouraging, diggers are on the whole doing well, and there cannot be a doubt that even richer fields will be discovered.—*Eastern Province Herald*.

That the fields have in them the elements of progress cannot be doubted. The fact that nuggets, weighing from 1 lb. to 15 lbs., have been found, not solitarily, but with a vast amount of other gold; that some claims have yielded a very considerable return to the workers; that much ground has proved to be extraordinarily rich; that parcels of gold are exported hence every week; and that our Natal institution alone, the Natal Bank, exported £36,000 worth of virgin gold from these fields last year, while the Cape Commercial Banks export must have amounted to over £70,000—these facts ought to be convincing, especially when it is considered how inefficient the work has been.—*Gold Fields Mercury*.

The Transvaal Gold Fields are rapidly making a name. There can no longer be doubt of the richness of the alluvial but patchy deposits. One thing is certain, the Natal Bank has shipped, per "Basuto," 1,184 ozs. of gold dust and nuggets. One 23 oz. nugget is now to be seen at the Bank office.—*Natal Mercury*.

The Chevalier O. W. A. Forsman, from Potchefstroom, is at present in Kimberley, en route to Capetown, England, and the Continent. He has with him a specimen of gold quartz found on Colombia Hill, Lydenburg, which is to be placed at the Paris Exhibition; and if it does not induce a stream of emigration to the Transvaal, nothing ever will. So plentiful is the gold in it, that the precious metal can be picked out with a penknife. Mr. Forsman still has hopes of carrying through the railway to Delagoa Bay, and will visit Portugal for the purpose.—*The Diamond News and Griqualand West Gazette*, March 28th, 1878.

Two small nuggets of beautifully pure gold were shown to us at our office yesterday. They were found within three miles of Pretoria.—*The Transvaal Argus*, Pretoria, December 8th, 1877.

Gold has been discovered this month (May, 1878), at only 12 miles distance from Pretoria, the capital, and the Government has sent troops, tents, and miners, with implements, provisions, &c., and a great "rush" there is expected.—*Ibid*.

From Pilgrims' Rest, Gold Fields, we learn that Purfleet & Co. have found 200 ounces of gold.—*The Natal Mercury*, March 4th, 1878.

Copper and Lead.—These metals have been found* in several parts of the country. The natives have

* "Transvaal Almanac," F. Jeppe.

excavated workings to a depth of from twenty to forty feet, in order to procure the former metal, which they fashion with considerable skill into a great variety of ornaments. Lead mines have been worked successfully in the district of Marico. The ore is found in a dark brown soil, and the seams are supposed to be of considerable extent.

Iron and Coal.—The former of these valuable minerals is present in immense quantities in the northern districts, particularly in Lydenburg and Zoutspansberg, where mines of hematite are found, whence the natives have long been accustomed to procure material for their weapons.

Coal is found in extensive beds in the eastern districts of the Transvaal. At Beelsberg, between Utrecht and Wakkerstroom, it crops out on the face of the mountain in a seam of great thickness and excellent quality. According to a report of Mr. Wilson, Superintendent of the Gas Works in Cape Town, this coal has yielded no less than 78 per cent. of carbon, and he considers it equal to Welsh coal for steam purposes. Near Pretoria an extensive seam has been recently discovered.

About a month ago we were shown some specimens of coal, which are the best we have yet seen in the Transvaal. The coal was taken on the surface of a very extensive seam, which runs for several miles through Mr. A. L. Devenish's farm, Wachteenbeetjeskop, situated about 25 miles only from Pretoria. We believe this is the nearest available coal-bed yet discovered, and hope some enterprising individuals will purchase and develop it. The farm itself is for sale, and being valuable for grazing purposes, besides having plenty of trees and well

watered, it makes a very desirable property even for a gentleman's residence, as the house, which is large and commodious, adjoins the River Honden, which is here said to be navigable for boats for several miles. We would like to see a coal mine started here, and if conducted on a large scale, the public could be supplied at a cheap rate from this apparently endless and very accessible source. The price now charged is, we believe, from 7s. to 8s. per bag, which is about twice the cost of wood. From the coal found on this farm it can be raised, carted, and delivered at a good profit, for one-half the amount; and as our population and facilities increase, the greater demand will tend to further reduce the price of this most desirable fuel. We have no hesitation in saying that a man with capital sufficient for the purchase of the farm could not possibly find a better investment for his money, or one that would benefit his fellows half as much.—*The Transvaal Argus*, Pretoria, December 8th, 1877.

The following is taken from Mr. Whitehead's Report of last year :—

Report on Minerals, made in June, 1877, by Mr. Whitehead, for the Governor of Transvaal.

Coal.—This valuable mineral is found over the whole of the country adjacent to the upper portion of the Vaal river. The lands about the head waters of the Uzatu and Assegai rivers also possess coal. It is found also on the slopes of Drakensberg, and on the lands belonging to the Glasgow and S. A. Co. Large seams of it are contained in the Elvi mountain and the mountains near Utrecht. These, being raised considerably above the plain, possess remarkable advantages for mining operations.

It was from one of the last-mentioned seams that the late President obtained a specimen, which, on analysis, was declared to be equal, for steam purposes, to the best Welsh coal.

Coal has also been discovered and worked on the Vaal river, as far west as within 36 miles of Potchefstroom, and as far north as Steinhool Spruit, a tributary of the Olifants river. The coal formation contained within these limits is estimated at from 116 to 200 square miles; it is about 50 miles due east of Pretoria, and on the projected line of railway.

Iron.—It is reported that many ores of this metal, chiefly of the red hematite variety, exist in or close to the coal district. I can speak positively as to the presence of magnetic iron of the richest quality in the Steelpoort Valley; for there I have

ridden over beds of this mineral for a distance of 20 miles. Every rivulet in that neighbourhood reveals deep beds, and in many places little hills of the same rich ore rise.

Copper.—This ore is found in nearly all parts of the districts of Leydenburg, Pretoria, and Rustenburg. The Kaffirs, probably for ages, have worked mines in these districts to obtain copper for the purpose of ornaments. Their workings have, in some cases, been prospected, and some remarkable mining remains have been discovered. Some situated near Leydenburg, on the Steelpoort, are more than 1,000 yards long, and though partially filled with *debris*, are yet 40 feet deep. As these lodes have been worked thus deeply with rude tools, it is expected that there will be little difficulty, with the assistance of modern implements, in carrying them much deeper. Those in the Leydenburg and Pretoria districts, being within a moderate distance of coal (thus facilitating the extraction of the metal from the ore), cannot but pay well, immediately a cheaper means of transit than the ox-wagon is found.

Lead.—This ore has been discovered nearer to coal than copper. Two places near Pretoria would probably prove favourable for mining operations, as such lodes have been observed both on the surface and in Kaffir workings.

Cobalt.—This metal has been worked with considerable success for the last three years by an English company. The extent to which cobalt has been worked has been regulated by the demands of the English market.

Gold.—This valuable metal has been found in remunerative quantities at Pilgrims' Rest, Macamac and Spitzkop. The exports of last year, when, owing to the war, the diggers were comparatively few in number, were estimated at from £130,000 to £150,000. Pilgrims' Rest, in particular, has given excellent results. One man, whilst I was there on a visit, took 96 ozs. in two days. Nuggets of 20lbs. weight have been found. The known gold-bearing country is more than 400 square miles in extent. When we consider the dimensions of the district in which this mineral is found, and the security in which the diggers can now prosecute their labours, there can be no doubt but that this industry will be attended with the greatest prosperity.

P. WHITEHEAD.

NOTE.—There is one peculiarity to which I would draw your Excellency's attention, and that is, that if a line be taken between Leydenburg and Potchefstroom, coal is found parallel to a highly mineralogical country. Gold is found in two spots, 200 miles apart, upon that line. The metals found here possess gold in their ores, and in this respect resemble Chilean ores.

The subjoined table will show at a glance the districts in which each mineral is found :—

<i>Coal.</i>	{ Utrecht (Belelsberg). East side of Wakkerstroom. East side of Heidelberg. Lydenburg. Middelburg. Pretoria.
<i>Gold.</i>	{ North of Lydenburg. Zoutspansberg. Waterberg (Buffel's Port).
<i>Iron.</i>	{ Lydenburg. Middelburg. Zoutspansberg (the Yzerberg, or Iron Mountain).
<i>Copper.</i>	{ Lydenburg. Middelburg. Pretoria. Rustenburg. Zoutspansberg. Waterburg.
<i>Cobalt.</i>	{ Middelburg. Zoutspansberg.
<i>Diamonds</i> —Bloemhoff (Christiana).	

CHAPTER VIII.

INFORMATION FOR EMIGRANTS—LAND PRICES—ROUTE TO
THE TRANSVAAL--CURRENCY--WEIGHTS AND MEASURES--
MARKET PRICES.

THE greater portion of the choicest and most productive land throughout the Transvaal has, owing to the circumstances under which the colonization of this portion of South Africa has been gradually developed, fallen into the possession of private owners. The Government holds but a compara-

tively small proportion of the territory, situated chiefly in the northern district.* The intending emigrant is consequently necessitated to have recourse to private purchase, in order to obtain his land; but there are several advantages in his favour. There is a very large amount of land in the market on account of over speculation, and the present prices are lower considerably than those demanded in other colonies.

The present price of land in the Transvaal ranges from 5s. to 40s. per acre. It varies according to the situation and distance from market towns, &c. Since the annexation of the province, the value of land has risen considerably. To quote one instance. A farm

* On this point we would direct the attention of the readers to the following letter :—

OFFICE OF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Transvaal, October 26th, 1877.

SIR,

I am directed by his Excellency, Sir Theophilus Shepstone, to acknowledge the receipt of and to thank you for your letter of the 1st August, and the valuable information it contains.

His Excellency is very well aware of the great necessity there is for a larger European population in the Transvaal, and all the advantages it would bring with it.

It is, however, impossible, with any hope of success, to start an emigration scheme without having lands to place the emigrants on; and large as this country is, the Government has no land at its disposal for this or any other purpose.

His Excellency, therefore, regrets that he does not find himself in a position to entertain your proposal.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed), M. OSBORN,

Secretary to Government.

ADOLPHE COQUI, Esq.,
6 Bedford-place (Russell-square),
London.

known as "The Fountains," adjacent to the town of Pretoria, which, before the annexation, would not have been considered worth £2,200, was sold, not long since, at public auction, for £7,250. The arrival of new settlers adds to the worth of the unoccupied farms, and when the railway to Pretoria will be completed, the value of the land will be still further increased.

With regard to the purchase of land, the following full and stringent instructions have been issued to the Surveyor-General of the South African Republic:—

Instructions for the Surveyor-General of the South African Republic, approved and finally settled, according to Resolution of Volksraad, dated 13th May, 1870—Articles 83, 94 and 96.

ART. 1.—That there exist a Surveyor-General, and as many Government Surveyors as shall have been appointed by his Honour the President.

ART. 2.—The Surveyor-General is responsible to his Honour the State President, and receives his orders from him.

ART. 3.—The Surveyor-General is charged with all works concerning surveyings and diagrams, and the Government Surveyors are bound to obey orders from the Surveyor-General.

ART. 4.—The Surveyor-General is charged to control all inspections, reports delivered to the Executive Council, and if there are any remarks about them to be made, to report such to the Council.

ART. 5.—When the Government shall have delivered the required instruments to the Surveyor-General's office for the purpose of testing measures and weights, then the Surveyor-General shall be the person to have charge of the lawful measures and weights of this State; and may alone, with the sanction of the State President, admit any other person to them.

ART. 6.—The Surveyor-General shall, every year, in the month of February, make his report concerning all combined surveying.

ART. 7.—The Surveyor-General, as well as the Government Surveyors, shall give a security of £500 for each of them. This is to be approved by his Honour the State President, and sworn in according to law.

ART. 8.—Whenever a farm or piece of land is surveyed by a Government Surveyor, he shall make a diagram of such survey, and deliver the same, accompanied by two copies, to the Surveyor-General. The Surveyor-General has to check the diagrams, and, if found correct, he is to sign his approval on the diagrams, and keep one copy in his office; the remaining two diagrams he is to send in to the Executive Council, so as to have the survey published in the *Government Gazette*. These diagrams may then be inspected either in the office of the Executive Council or the Surveyor-General. If no protest shall have been made against the survey within three months after the publication from the office of the Executive Council, then the State President shall sign the diagram as valid, after which it becomes an *indisputable* document. One copy of the diagram belongs to the owner of such farm or land, one to the office of the Surveyor-General, and one to the office of the Registrar of Deeds. The expenses of certificate of approval by the Surveyor-General shall be paid by the owner of the farm or land to the Government Surveyor who surveyed the farm, he being responsible for the same to the Surveyor-General. The diagrams of farms formerly surveyed shall also be considered as "*indisputable*" documents if no protest has been made against them within three months after the publication of this law. In case of protest against any diagram, then the same rules shall be followed as are enacted in regard to protest against inspected farms. The Surveyor-General shall observe that the diagrams are in accordance with the resolutions of the judicial power, which are finally conclusive. It is the duty of the Surveyor-General to describe all sub-divisions of farms on the original diagram, as well as on those of the owner, and the diagrams placed in the hands of Government, for which he shall be paid according to the tariff for surveyors.

ART. 9.—All surveys of lands must be made in Rynland's measure, and the diagram be calculated in morgen, square roods, &c. Any diagram not calculated in Rynland's measure may not be passed. Any diagram which, according to Article 217, in the fundamental law, cannot be considered as lawful, shall not be passed by the Surveyor-General.

ART. 10.—The Surveyor-General has orders to make such regulations that the surveyor's diagrams from time to time delivered may be as guides, and point out the divisional lines between the districts, wards and farms, as also the situations

and nature of the farms. On the diagrams must be marked the distance of the surveyed farm from nearest town or known place. In case the survey consists of only part of one town, or several parts from two or more farms, which part or parts is intended to make out one farm under a new name, then shall the names of the adjoining farms be marked, so that the surveyor's diagram may serve as necessary information.

Tariff for the Surveyor-General.

ART. 12.—For the checking of a diagram to approve or disapprove of the calculation of size, angles, sizes, &c., delivered to the Surveyor-General—

	£	s.	d.
For every diagram having 3 angles ...	0	15	0
" " 4 " ...	1	0	0
" " 5 " ...	1	5	0
" " having more than 5 angles the following charge is made, viz.—			
For the first 5 angles ...	1	5	0
And for every angle above this ...	0	2	6
For every certificate signed on a diagram ...	0	2	6
For other " " ...	0	1	6
For copy of a diagram ...	2	2	0
For reference to any diagram in any case ...	0	2	6
For checking any diagram comprising two or more farms or pieces of land with divisional boundaries and calculations, the charge will be the same as for each farm, if it had been represented in one separate diagram. If one diagram represents more than 8,000 morgen, and is not divided into farms, then shall the charge for checking the same be advanced too for every 1,000 morgen ...	0	2	6
For checking carefully of plans and inspecting reports of documents of a Land Inspection Commission, for every farm or piece of land ...	0	1	6

(Signed) M. W. PRÆTORIUS, State President.

By order,

B. C. E. PROES, Government Secretary.

Government Office,
Pretoria, 1870.

The following form of Notice is issued in accordance with Art. 8 :—

Government Notice No. 45, 1878.

The diagrams of the undermentioned farms, handed in to this office, in accordance with Art. 8 of the Instruction to the Land Surveyor-General (Law No. 5, 1870), will lie for inspection at this office, for the period of three months, after which they will be signed and issued, if during that time no protest has been lodged against them at this office.

[Here follow the names of the farms, of the districts wherein situated, the names of the proprietors, also of the parties by whom the beacons have been pointed out, and the names of the surveyors].

M. OSBORN, Secretary to Government.

Office of Secretary to Government,
Transvaal, April 9th, 1878.

The subjoined is a copy of Surveyor's Notice :—

Surveyor's Notice.

From the 15th May, 1878, the undersigned will be engaged with the survey of the following farms, all situate in the Ward Elands River, district of Rustenburg, Inspection of Messrs. Eloff, Nel, and Van der Valt, viz. :—

Name of Farm.	Owner.	Name of Farm.	Owner.
Wilbebeestkuil,	J. E. Wood.	Paarl,	Dunell Ebdon and Co.
Grootkuil,		Mecklenburg,	
Gouvts. Plaats,		Karoobult,	Blaine and Co.
Koedoedoorns,		Twee,	
		Klipkuil,	A. C. Stewart and Co.
Nooitgedacht,	A. Fass.	Louisiana,	
Oost Indie,		Buffelsfontein,	F. Tennant.
Vlakplaats,		Varkfontein,	G. H. Topper.
Jakhalskuil,			W. Grobeller
Doornlaagte,		Vaaldraai,	and
Langgewacht,			J. J. Geyser.
Buffelsdoorn,			

Commencing with Wilbebeestkuil.

RICE H. DANIELL,

Government Land Surveyor.

Rustenburg, 16th April, 1878.

The Transvaal Land Office is in Pretoria, where a record is maintained of the sale, purchase, transfer, and survey of all farms and lands in the Transvaal. There are the Surveyor-General's and Registrar-General's Departments. In the latter is the Registrar of Deeds' Department, where the title-deeds, called "Land Transfers," of all farms purchased or sold are carefully registered. Each time a farm or any portion of land in the Transvaal is sold, the owner must surrender or cause to be surrendered, through an agent, lawfully appointed, the "Title-deeds" or "Transfer" of the said land to the Registrar of Deeds at Pretoria, in order that a new title-deed and transfer be made out for the purchaser, who thus will hold his title *direct* from the Government.

In every case where a farm is sold, the owner or his agent, appointed by power of attorney, with power of substitution, executes a deed of sale, in which is set down the name of the farm and of the district in which it is situated, the number of acres in extent, the price paid for the farm, and the manner of payment. When the deed of conveyance, called "Deed of Sale," is executed, the seller, or his agent, makes a declaration, on oath, before a magistrate, on a printed form supplied for the purpose, called the "Declaration of Sale," similar to the following :—

DECLARATION.

V. [Royal Arms]. R.

I, the undersigned, _____ of _____ in the _____ in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby

Declare that I have acted as the duly lawfully-appointed Agent of ——— of ——— British South Africa ——— in effecting the sale of the ——— of the Farm called ——— situate ——— in the District of ——— Transvaal, British South Africa, and containing ——— English acres, or thereabouts (be the same more or less), Sold by me, the undersigned said ——— to ——— and that I know of my own knowledge that the said ——— Farm or Piece of Land, above named and described ——— Sold on the ——— day of ——— 18 ——— and not before; and that the sum of ——— sterling ——— to the above-named said ——— and that it is the full and entire "Purchase-Money" of the said ——— hereinbefore named and described; and that to the best of my knowledge and belief no further or other valuable consideration has been given, or is to be given by or on behalf of the said ——— to or on behalf of the said ——— for or in respect of the said Property.

£ ———

*Name in full, and Residence
of Purchaser.* {

Declared and Signed before me, on this the
—— day of —— 18 ———

(Seal).

The foregoing is signed by the seller or his agent, and also by the magistrate or notary. A similar document, called the "Declaration of Purchase," setting forth the price paid for the land, is also signed by the purchaser, who makes a declaration, on oath, before a magistrate. The following is a copy of the form :—

DECLARATION.

V. [Royal Arms]. R.

I, the undersigned ——— residing at ——— Post Town of ——— in the County of ——— do hereby Declare that the Sum of ——— sterling, is the full and entire "Purchase-Money" given or to be given by me to ——— of ——— British South Africa ——— or to or through his duly lawfully-appointed Agent, ——— of ——— in the ——— for a certain Farm called ——— situate ——— in the District of ——— Transvaal,

British South Africa, Purchased by me from the above-named said _____ as the lawfully-appointed Agent of the said _____ and that I purchased the said _____ on the _____ day of _____ 18 — and not before; and that I have not, nor has any person to my knowledge on my account given, nor is there by me or on my behalf to be given, any other valuable consideration of any kind whatever for or in respect to the alienation to me of the said property.

Name _____

Residence _____

Declared and Signed before me, on this
the _____ day of _____ 18 —

(Seal).

The foregoing declarations are required as a proof that there has been no collusion between the purchaser and the seller to defraud the Government of the 4 per cent. fees due on the sum paid by the purchaser for a farm in the Transvaal. If the purchaser does not produce these declarations, he will not obtain the Government Title, called the "Land Transfer."

By the ancient law of Cape Colony relative to the free grants or sales of public lands, a settler could obtain 3,000 morgen (a little over 6,000 English acres), the Dutch morgen being equal to 2·116 acres. These farms were, in accordance with the regulations of the Dutch East India Company, laid out in circular form, leaving a portion of unoccupied land in the centre of every four. By degrees these waste portions were divided among the adjacent farms, which thus became squares, containing over 6,000 English acres. The farm of 3,000 morgen, or 6,000 English acres,

F

was introduced by the Dutch into the Free State, and subsequently into the Transvaal.

“Land in the Transvaal,” says Mr. Trollope in his work on South Africa, “has almost entirely become the property of private owners. The Dutchmen who came into the country brought with them ideas and usages as to the distribution of land from the Cape Colony; and following their ideas and usages, they divided the soil among themselves, adjudging so much to every claimant who came forward as a certified burgher. The amount determined on, as comprising a sufficient farm for such an individual, was 3,000 morgen, or something over 6,000 acres. The Dutchman in South Africa has ever been greedy of land, feeling himself to be cribbed, cabined, and confined if a neighbour be near him. It was in a great measure because land was not in sufficient plenty for him, that he ‘trekked’ away from the Cape Colony. Even there 3,000 morgen of land had been his idea of a farm, which farm was to satisfy his pastoral as well as his much smaller agricultural needs. The country therefore was divided into 6,000-acre farms—many of which, however, contained much more than that number of acres—and in several cases more than one farm fell into the hands of one Dutchman. The consequence is, that there is not room for fresh comers, and that nevertheless the land is not a quarter occupied. The Boer has become solitary, self-dependent. The Boer feels a pride in his acres, though his acres may do nothing for him. He desires

no neighbours, though his neighbours would buy his produce. Therefore, he wraps himself up in himself, eats his 'biltong' and his own flour, and feels himself to be an aristocrat because he is independent.

"If the farms in the Transvaal could be at once divided, and a moiety from each owner taken away without compensation, not only would the country be soon improved by such an arrangement, but also the farmers themselves. Their titles, however, are good, and they are lords of the soil, beyond the power of any such legislation. But all the influence of Government should be used to favour sub-division. Farms frequently are sold, but not to be found in the market when wanted, and in the quantities wanted. In our Australian colonies land is not, as a rule, sold under 20s. an acre ; but it is being sold daily at this price. But the land in the Transvaal is locked up, and unused, and not open to newcomers.

"As this land will produce wheat, so will it also other cereals—such as barley, oats, and Indian corn. The food given to stabled cattle is Indian corn or forage—that is young corn, wheat, oats, or barley, cut before fully grown and dried : this is considered to be the best for horses all through South Africa.

"The fruits of the country are plentiful—oranges, lemons, figs, grapes, peaches, apricots, apples, pears, and many others."

It will be seen that notwithstanding the area of the Transvaal is equal to the combined areas of Great Britain and Ireland—120,000 square miles—

76,800,000 English acres—after deducting for mountain, forest, river, and waste land, 18,500,000 statute acres, there will remain not more than 60,000,000 acres in the country, which gives but 10,000 farms of 6,000 acres each ; and computing that 8,000 of these are held by the Boers, and 1,500 by other European settlers, including 600,000 acres of waste lands in the extreme north, in the hands of the Government, there cannot be more than 500 farms for sale in the different European markets. As soon as these will have been purchased up, the price of land must rise considerably, the result being to tempt the owners of large farms to subdivide their land, and offer it for sale at the increased value.* Since the British annexation, July, 1877, nearly 1,000,000 of acres have been sold in England. Those intending to settle in the colony would do wise to purchase immediately ; while the profits likely to be realized upon re-sales afford, likewise, strong temptations for speculation. Large fortunes were amassed during the last thirty years in Australia, by the purchase and re-sale of lands.

The Transvaal is the premier colony of civilization in South Africa. It presents to the emigrant farmer, with small capital, peculiar advantages, and an extensive field for his industry. Many of the settlers who, a few years ago, commenced with small means,

* The opening-up of railway communication in the Transvaal will also tend to increase the value of land. The British Government is at present constructing a line of railroad from Durban, Natal, to Newcastle, upon the borders of the Transvaal, 60 miles of which are already open ; this line is intended to proceed through Heidelberg to Pretoria. Another line is also about to be constructed from Delagoa Bay to Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal.

are now dwelling in the midst of plenty, and have acquired considerable wealth.

The Route to the Transvaal.—The present route to the Transvaal is from London or Southampton to Durban (Natal), thence by ox-waggon, post-cart, or stage-waggon to the Transvaal. Two steamship companies—viz., the Union Steamship Company, offices, Leadenhall-street, London; and the Colonial Royal Mail Line of Steamers, Donald Currie & Co., offices, Fenchurch-street, London—are engaged on this route. The time occupied by the voyage, including stoppages at intermediate ports, is about thirty days.

The sailings of each line are alternate, so as to have weekly departures from England. Passengers by the Donald Currie line can embark at London. The following are the fares to Natal:—First-class, £35; second-class, cabin, £25; children under twelve years, half-price. Passengers are supplied with four meals daily, and the table is excellent.

Third-class (steerage) passengers are not conveyed by these lines. There are passenger sailing vessels from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, direct to Natal, carrying first-class-cabin, and steerage passengers, at the following rates:—First-class, £28; third-class steerage, £14. The average length of the voyage by these vessels is six weeks.

The mail steamers, on arriving at the Cape, only make a short delay to land passengers and mails, then proceed to Natal, calling at Port Elizabeth

and East London. The voyage to the Cape is twenty-one days; from thence to Natal, including the stoppages above named, is about eight or nine days. The voyage direct to Natal could be accomplished in twenty-five days.

The European mails are brought overland from Cape Town, *via* the Diamond Fields, and reach Pretoria, a distance of more than 1,000 miles, in twelve days.* There is also a direct mail conveyance (called "mail-cart"), drawn by four and six horses, between Pretoria and Natal, *via* Newcastle, which carries mails and passengers from Pretoria to Pietermaritzburg, a distance of 420 miles, in five days; and a mail-cart between Natal and the Gold Fields, near Lydenberg, *via* Pretoria.†

A steamer conveying first and second-class passengers and merchandise, sails once a month from England to Delagoa Bay, and when the railway from that port to Pretoria is completed, the journey from

* The internal postage is a uniform rate of 6d. for each half-ounce, and an additional 3d. per half-ounce on letters to England, and 8d. on those of Germany and the other countries comprised in the General Postal Union. There is also an internal book-post.

Emigrants can have letters addressed to them from their friends directed to the post-office at Pretoria, or at any of the other towns, marked "to be called for."

† Telegraphic communication is about being established in the country. "The High Commissioner, Sir Bartle Frere, has been so much pressed with the necessity for a more speedy communication with the several governments under his control, and knowing the vast imperial interests at stake, he feels that no delay should occur in the transmission of important bulletins and despatches. He has therefore instructed Mr. Sievwright to proceed at once to Natal, to superintend the construction of a line of telegraph from Maritzburg to Pretoria, and from Pretoria to Kimberley."—*Transvaal Argus*, April 6th, 1878.

"The Overland Telegraph Committee of Capetown are going vigorously to work. Already they have ascertained that on the part of chiefs between Kimberly and the Zambesi there will be no obstruction placed in the way of the wire".—*Natal Mercury*, June 3rd, 1878.

London to the capital of the Transvaal may be accomplished, *via* Brindisi, in fourteen days—the route of the future for mails and passengers.

The Portuguese Government, in 1875, gave its consent to the construction of a railway from Delagoa Bay to the Transvaal border. As a proof of its interest in the undertaking, a subsidy of £2,500 per mile was guaranteed by the Government. A company was formed, having for its chief shareholder the late Government. By means of a loan obtained from Holland, material sufficient for the construction of twenty miles of railroad was purchased and conveyed to Delagoa Bay. Financial difficulties, consequent on the war, have hitherto delayed the progress of the undertaking. It is now earnestly hoped that as by the annexation, its control has passed to the British Government, the scheme will gain fresh vitality.

The railway from Delagoa Bay is spoken of with favour in the Proclamation of Annexation.

In order to open up communication with the Transvaal, ninety miles of railway will be required, forty-five miles of which will be in Portuguese territory. By this arrangement, the temporary terminus would be situated at the foot of the Drakensberg, a spot which can be easily reached by waggon from all parts of the country. A glance at the map will show the superiority of the route by Delagoa Bay to that of Natal.

The following extract from the Resident Engineer's

Report, will show that the facilities for constructing the railway are very great :—

I may state, for the information of the shareholders, that the facts which my report convey are to the following effect, viz. :—

That the country from Delagoa Bay to the Libomba is comparatively level—presenting no engineering difficulties whatever.

That the gorge of the Libomba through which the line passes offers no serious obstructions.

That only five river-bridges—and none of them of important dimensions—are required between the bay and the ascent to the Drakensberg.

That for a length of ninety miles—from the bay to the ascent of the mountain—the country is exceedingly favourable for railway construction, and that I estimate the cost for the whole extent, about 106 miles, at about £5,000 per mile.

A survey section of the ascent over the mountain is given with my report, showing some heavy works, but not greater than is generally found in mountainous districts. My report shows, however, that many of the heaviest works may be modified or avoided on subsequent detailed survey by slightly detouring from the present route.

The main fact, however, remains, that the foot of the Drakensberg may be reached with ease, and trade with the coast opened.

As regards the ascent of the mountain, several alternative lines present themselves—none of which present very serious difficulties—my preference being given to the one recommended by me, from its following the natural watershed of the country.

It appears that his Excellency has been induced by the opinions presented to him, unduly to exaggerate the expense of constructing the line indicated by my report and survey.

I beg to tender you my thanks for affording me the opportunity of knowing the reason for his Excellency's determination, and allowing me to vindicate myself to the shareholders of the Libomba Railway Company.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD THOMAS HALL,

Railway Engineer.

At present, however, there are drawbacks to this route, on account of the swampy belt extending



ROAD APPROACHING PRETORIA.

about thirty miles inland from the coast at Delagoa Bay, where malaria prevails, and a portion of the "fly belt," which has to be passed before arriving at the Transvaal border. Notwithstanding, many parties acclimatized to the locality land at Delagoa Bay, and proceed by the waggons plying between that port and Lydenburg and Pretoria. Some pass through the fly belt (which is diminishing gradually), during the night for greater safety to their oxen and mules. Others do so even in the daytime, taking the precaution to have their oxen well coated with a carbolic soap preparation, which is death to the fly. It has been recently discovered that in the event of oxen, mules, &c., being bitten by the fly, an injection prepared of carbolic acid, administered in the early stage of the symptoms produced by the bite, acts as an antidote and nullifies the poisonous effects of the puncture.

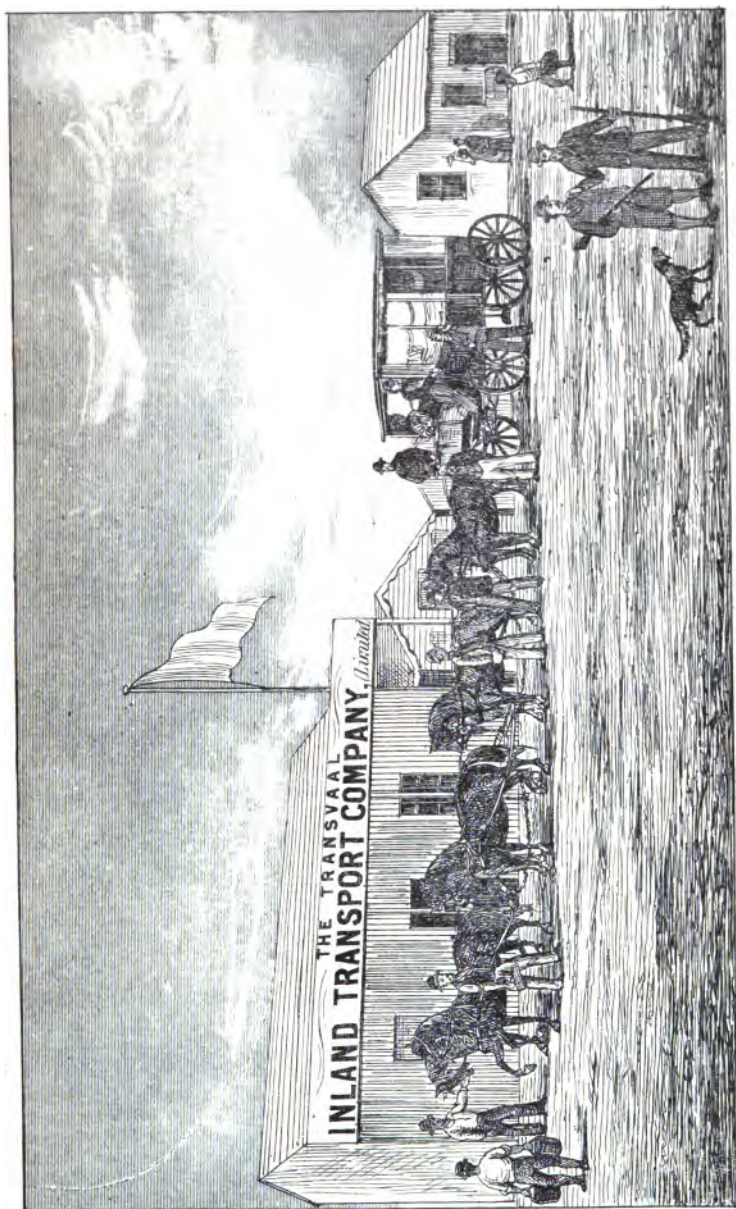
The journey from Durban to Pretoria may be performed by ox-waggon, stage-waggon, or post-cart. By the latter, Pretoria can be reached in five days. There is good hotel accommodation at Durban, Maritzburg, Potchefstroom, Pretoria and other stages along the route.*

* "As to the hospitality of the Dutch, it is proverbial, like that of the Irish; I was refused it only once. Anyone coming at night to a Dutch farm gets, without trouble and free of expense, a good supper and a bed, but is expected to go on his journey the next morning; but *if he wants food for his horse he is expected to pay for it*. While travelling, I often preferred the open field, but more frequently I had no choice. During one year I slept in the bush 121 nights, not consecutively, but extending over the whole year. However, having two veldt comberses, or field blankets, each made up of ten or twelve sheepskins, I could sleep comfortably enough. I had with me two good dogs, who watched me all night while I slept, and warned me upon the

A party, including four or more settlers, will find it the best arrangement to purchase at Durban (Natal) a waggon, "trek" gear (harness), and oxen for the journey to the Transvaal. These will afterwards be of use upon the farm. A medium-sized buck-waggon, provided with a tarpaulin, which, when unrolled, serves all the purposes of a tent, is the most serviceable and least expensive.* From ten to twelve Zulu oxen (the latter, although a smaller breed, are hardy and willing, and are found to improve rapidly) will be sufficient for the journey. Two Kaffir servants must also be hired—one to drive, the other ("the forelooper") to lead the oxen. The driver should understand English. The following requisites should also be procured, viz. : mattresses, rugs, water-keg, holding four or five gallons, kettle, gridiron, frying pan, tinplates, mugs, knives, forks, spoons, tools, including hatchet, saw, auger; a good screw-jack, spare lynch-pins, a few bolts and nuts, hammer, nails, spare fore carriage pin, and 30 yards of strong rope, in the event of any repairs being required on the road; tin of grease (4 lbs.) for the wheels of the waggon, a supply of meal, crushed maize, coffee, sugar, rice, tea, &c. A Westley

approach of wild cats, natives, baboons, or anything objectionable. Before retiring to rest, we gathered a pile of bushes, lighted our fire, roasted a piece of mutton upon a green rod, made coffee, had supper, said our prayers, had a glass of grog, and retired to our virtuous field blankets."—*Rev. James O'Haire.*

* The waggon and team of oxen are indispensable to a settler on a farm. Without these he can neither get the supplies to his farm, nor convey his produce to the market towns. If his capital is small, he should, if possible, join with one or two other settlers proceeding to farms adjacent to his own. Each can thus contribute his share to the purchase of the waggon and oxen. The cost of the former is £80; that of the latter £61.



THE MAIL COACH FROM KIMBERLEY TO PRETORIA.

Richard's breech-loading rifle will be found a useful and enjoyable companion on the road, as there is no lack of game, supplying excellent food.*

The high road to Newcastle is an excellent one, and is constantly traversed by mail carts and passenger waggons to and from Pretoria, the Gold Fields, and Natal. There is no difficulty in obtaining information from the parties continually travelling this route, as there are as many as 400 waggons met with daily on the road.

The emigrant is advised to carry with him, when setting out from home, only sufficient funds to meet the expenses of the journey to Natal. Exclusive of the passage-money, about £10 will be adequate for this purpose. The remainder of his capital should be transferred by means of a letter of credit or bank draft to the Standard Bank of British South Africa, at Natal, where, on his arrival, the emigrant can obtain a fresh draft on the Branch Bank at Pretoria.†

As the cost of inland carriage from the ports of Durban (Natal) and Delagoa Bay are very high, the emigrant should contrive to take with him as little

* Every settler going out to a farm in the Transvaal should bring a good rifle and a duck gun. The former should be a Westley Richard's or Martini Henri breech-loader. The rifle can be had, Regulation pattern, for £5 5s. Ammunition can be purchased at Natal or Pretoria. If the latter be taken from home, it should be carefully packed in waterproof case and labelled, so as to be stored in the magazine of the vessel. On no account should it be taken with the passengers' luggage. This would render him liable to a penalty of £100.

N.B.—The penalty for selling a gun to a native is £500 and imprisonment.

† Emigrants from Ireland may obtain a bank draft from the Hibernian Bank, College-green, or any of its branches, on the Standard Bank of British South Africa at Natal. Parties from England and Scotland can do the same through the London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London, or any of its branches.

luggage as possible, and beware of burdening himself with superfluous quantities of clothing, which he would find, on experience, quite unsuited to the climate of his new home.

The time for setting out is from September to March. Natal will then be reached at that time of the year when the pasturage for the cattle will be good (earlier the grass is young and scanty, and not suitable for the oxen) ; and the settler will arrive at the farm when there will be sufficient time for preparation before the ploughing seasons commence in May and September.

The emigrant, when leaving England, should provide himself with a strong leather portmanteau, portable size, with patent lock, capable of holding the following articles of clothing, &c. :—One suit of clothes, half-a-dozen shirts, three woollen shirts, three inside woollen vests, two Guernseys, shirt collars, two neckties, six pairs of woollen socks, six handkerchiefs, two light-coloured felt hats (broad brim), two pairs strong blucher boots, one pair long-legged boots, similar to sea boots, towels, thread, needles, pins, buttons, wax-end thread, bristles, shoemaker's awl and wax, clothes brush, box of soap, &c. In addition to the foregoing, he should take with him a rug, a strong frieze Ulster coat, reaching below the knees, strong waterproof coat and leggings ; the latter articles can be carried with the portmanteau, by means of a couple of leather straps. On arriving in the Transvaal, the emigrant can procure clothes suitable to the climate.

A suit of corduroy or moleskin will be found the most serviceable, also other necessities, such as blankets, mattress, camp-bed, &c., can be purchased at Pretoria at reasonable prices. This will save the cost and trouble of taking them from England. Should the emigrant wish to bring out any further articles, it would be advisable to procure a strong chest or box of seasoned, inch-thick pine, with patent brass lock and two oak bearing pieces, called "kleets," firmly screwed to the bottom, to protect same from damp. The owner's name and town of destination should be painted in white letters on the top. When he arrives at Durban (Natal), if proceeding by passenger ox-waggon, the chest should be deposited at the carrier's office, with directions to have it forwarded by goods waggon to the town nearest to his destination. He should also see that the box is properly labelled, and get a receipt for same. By this means it will be conveyed at one-third the rate charged by passenger waggon. The freight charged by the latter would be 2s. per lb. if taken at all.

An emigrant going out to settle upon a farm is advised to take with him a small canvas tent, oblong shape, 13 feet long, $7\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ in height to the ridge, having an opening for a doorway at each end. This will accommodate two persons comfortably; price £5 7s. A tent double this size would suffice for a small family; price £12 to £15. In this the settlers can dwell comfortably while a cottage is being erected, and the tent can then be disposed

of at Pretoria, for more than the original cost. The poles and fastenings can be had on the farm.

A party of settlers destined for the same district or block of farms would find it advantageous to take out a good-sized bag net or seine net, similar in mesh and pattern to the salmon nets. With this they would be able to obtain an abundant supply of fish from the principal rivers in the locality of their farms.

Arriving at Pretoria, the settler who has purchased a farm should proceed to his agent, if he has one, who will direct him in transacting his business with the Land Office. If he has no agent in Pretoria, the settler should proceed to the office himself, and lodge his deed of conveyance, or copy of same, together with the sworn declarations of sale and purchase. He will receive a receipt for these documents, and will be informed of the time the Government Surveyor will be despatched to make the necessary survey of his portion of the farm, in order to have the diagram of the same delineated on his Registered Government Title, called the "Land Transfer." According to the usual practice, the surveyor does not proceed to any particular farm until he has a number to be surveyed in the same district, in order to save expense. This may not be for six months after the date of application. Due notice of the survey of the farm will be given, and when the survey has been completed, the purchaser will obtain from the Land Office in Pretoria (upon the payment of the four per cent. "Government Fees" to the Registrar-

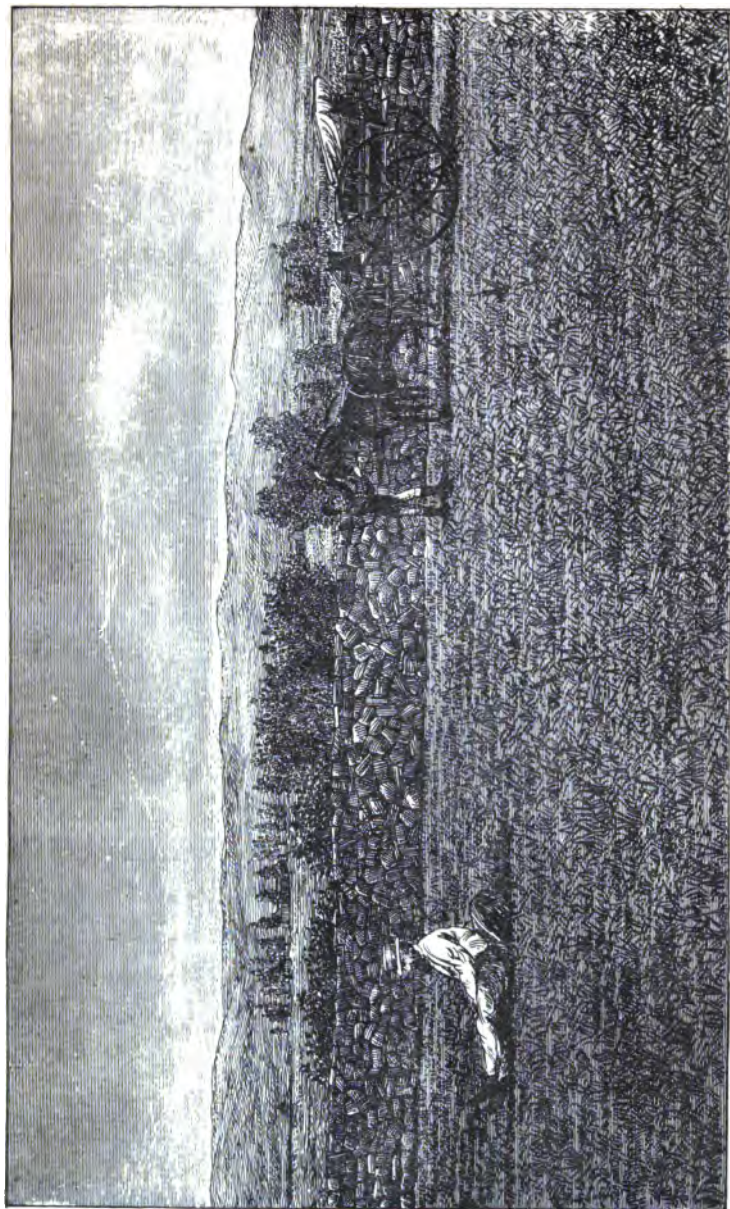
General) the "Transfer" Title Deed, with diagram of his farm marked thereon. Should the settler's farm be at a distance from Pretoria, the "Transfer" Title Deed can be obtained through any respectable notary in any of the chief towns in the Transvaal for a moderate fee, and a properly qualified person, acquainted with the locality, will be sent to instal him on his farm. In this he will experience no difficulty, especially if those from whom he purchases the farm (if in the United Kingdom), have an agent in the town near the locality of his farm; this should be ascertained when purchasing.

The surveying of the farm will not in any way interfere with the settler's taking immediate possession. As soon as he is prepared to start from Pretoria, an official from the Land Office will be in readiness to proceed with him, taking the Government maps of the district wherein his farm is situate; and upon arrival on the farm this official will point out the boundary marks—"beacons" (which are built of stone and six feet in height) of the 6,000-acre farms. The length of each of the sides of the latter being three English miles, it is an easy matter for the settler to have his portion marked off, viz. :—A farm of 1,000 acres will be three miles in length by half-a-mile in breadth; 2,000 acres, three miles in length by one mile in breadth, &c. This measurement will be sufficiently accurate till the farm will be regularly surveyed.

The site of his future homestead will be the first object of the settler's attention. In its selection he can

obtain very valuable assistance from the official who is sent to instal him on the farm. Great judgment is required in this particular, it being most necessary to have regard to the natural formation of the ground surface, with the view of conducting a small water course ("water furrow"), from the river or streams on the farm, for the purpose of irrigating the garden and orchard in the winter season. The spot upon which the dwelling is to be erected should be at a little higher level than that of the garden and orchard, so as to have it dry in the summer, but at the same time so that the water can be conducted to it for domestic purposes. This site can be ascertained by means of the spirit level. The settler will then pitch his tent near the selected spot, and forthwith commence operations.

The settler should purchase, in Pretoria or any of the towns near his farm, two or more milch cows, to give sufficient milk for himself and his native farm labourers during his preliminary preparations. These can be secured by a halter to the waggon while on the journey to the farm. The following requisites should be purchased to supply his wants on the farm : American plough, No. 75, £6 ; harrow, £1 5s. ; pick-axe, 5s. ; mattock, 6s. ; three spades, £1 ; three shovels, 18s. ; American whip saw, £2 ; two axes, £1 5s. ; hatchet, 5s. ; carpenter's tools, including hand-saw, vice, hammer, jack-plane, chisels, gouge, augers, gimlets, grindstone, hone, also a mason's trowel and carpenter's spirit level. Of ironmongery, he should



THE RESIDENCE OF H. W. STREUBEN, ESQ., NINE MILES FROM PRETORIA.

procure three dozen assorted iron spikes, one hundred four-inch, and two hundred three-inch nails, pair of T hinges, padlock, hasp and staple, screw-wrench, hammer, tin (candle) lanthorn, and a "bull's eye" lamp, fed with oil and cotton wick; half gallon of bes. lamp oil, paraffin lamp, wick, glass shades, and rock oil; a large three-legged metal pot for boiling mealies, one smaller ditto, large iron kettle, tin teapot, coffee-pot, iron bedstead, blankets, sheets, a table, chairs, &c.

A supply of the following necessities must also be provided:—flour, biscuits, tea, coffee, sugar, cheese, bacon, brandy, tobacco, mealies for the farm servants, seed potatoes, and seed wheat, oats, barley, &c.

The proprietor of the store where he purchases the above, and with whom the settler can, if he wishes, open an account,* will procure for him a driver and leader to conduct him to his destination. These servants the settler may engage permanently on the farm.

After pitching his tent upon the farm, the next step will be for the settler to cut down sufficient timber to construct a temporary *kraal* (enclosure) for his cows and oxen. If the settler arrive on the farm in either of the ploughing seasons (which commence in May and September), he should lose no time in breaking the ground for sowing his grain crops. Ten oxen

* The "Cape Commercial" and other banks, as also the mercantile store keepers, are very liberal in their accommodation to settlers established on farms. The owner of a farm having a good waggon and team of oxen can command a large amount of credit. The owner of a waggon and oxen can make a good living. The latter represents a capital of £200 in all parts of the Colony.

are required to break new ground, and from six to eight at the harrow. The tilled ground ought to be fenced with timber against the encroachments of the cattle, sheep, goats, &c. The cutting of the water furrow will next claim his attention. The latter consists of a trench, varying from two to four feet in depth, by the same in breadth at the top, with inclined sides, similar to a main thorough drain, the bottom being on such a level with the bed of the river or stream from which it is to be supplied as may be necessary for the flow of the water. The furrow is provided with a small sluice frame, with a sluice or door, by means of which the water can be admitted or shut off. At a short distance below the junction of the furrow with the river, a few loads of stones are deposited, to act as a weir, and, by obstructing the flow of the stream, divert the water into the furrow. This simple system of irrigation is in general use with the Dutch farmers in the Transvaal, and is found to answer remarkably well. Where irrigation from rivers, streams, &c., cannot well be obtained, the formation of the ground surface should be studied, to ascertain what portion immediately below the watershed of the farm can be converted into a pond or basin, to receive the rainfall, which is to be stored up for supplying the garden, orchards, &c., below its level. These small reservoirs should be provided with watertight dams in front and at the sides, and the bottom staunched with clay. Should there be found a natural spring, it may be conducted into this

pond. Water may be obtained on nearly all the farms by sinking wells from five to twenty feet deep.

Should the settler arrive upon his farm three or four months before the ploughing season commences, he will find ample occupation in constructing his dwelling and cattle *kraals*, collecting stone for building, &c. On all the farms brick clay is found ; the farmers make their own bricks, and most of the natives are skilled in this labour. The process is simple ; the cost small. The clay, when burned, makes an excellent hard, dark red brick. The clamp of bricks is provided with flues, and chambers having but one small vent at the top. The exterior is coated with clay to keep the heat in. The chambers are packed with wood, which is set fire to, and the whole allowed to burn for several days. The homesteads on the farms are built of those bricks, or of stone and lime mortar, or a composition of the clay instead of mortar, which is used for plastering the walls. The roof is formed of timber cut down on the farm, and neatly thatched with long dried grass, which makes a watertight and durable covering. These dwellings are clean, cheerful, and exceedingly comfortable, and the cost of erection varies from £10 to £20. They will answer the settler well for the first two or three years, by which time a larger and more elegant residence can be erected, and these cottages may be converted into barns.

With regard to the purchase of cattle, sheep, &c., for the farm, it is advisable not to invest largely at

the commencement ; a few milch cows and a small number of young breeding cattle and ewe sheep and goats will be sufficient for a start. This stock can be increased gradually after the first year. The best time to purchase young breeding cattle, heifers, is March, as the buyer can satisfy himself as to their being in calf. A settler commencing on a farm of 6,000 acres ought not to purchase more stock than would be required for 1,000 acres. Four milch cows, £24 ; twenty head of young breeding cattle, £60 ; 100 Merino sheep,* £40 ; twenty goats, £4 ; six store pigs, £3 ; farm yard fowls, £6, will be sufficient, in addition to his team of oxen. These, with waggon, farming implements, seeds, &c., would amount to about £337. Although a settler arriving in the Transvaal may have plenty of capital to stock his farm at once, and experience in the rearing of cattle, yet it would be advisable, before investing largely, to gain some local knowledge and experience of the climate, &c., of his new country.

A settler going out to the Transvaal, even without experience of farming pursuits, would acquire sufficient knowledge in twelve months, under the direction of any of his fellow-settlers, who are practical agriculturists on adjacent farms, to be enabled to commence operations on his own land.

The produce of the farms may be disposed of in the market towns, or sold to the traders traversing

* Sheep are shorn twice in every fourteen months.

the various districts to buy up horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, fowl, eggs, butter, wool, grain, &c. Those who have farms within fifty miles of any of the chief towns in the Transvaal, can realize large profits on market garden produce. The following seeds should be brought out from home, viz. :—White turnip, cauliflower, lettuce, radish, onion, celery, kitchen garden and flower garden seeds, each in a linen bag, and kept dry. The Dutch farmers distil their own brandy from the surplus fruit,* and dispose of as much as is not required for their own use, at 10s. to 12s. 6d. per gallon. In like manner, they grow their own coffee and tobacco, and sell the latter at from 3d. to 6d. per lb.†

Labour.—Although native labour is abundant, and the Kaffirs make good servants, yet they are, as a rule, indisposed to hiring themselves out. For moderate wages, however, good servants can be had. According to the law of 1873, every farmer is allowed to employ ten Kaffirs free of tax, who are bound to him by a yearly contract. The Kaffirs are usually employed on the sheep and cattle farms, and in outdoor work. Indoor work is generally performed by Hottentots. The Kaffirs make excellent servants when treated with common kindness, and are docile and faithful to their employers. On large farms it

* Shoots from the various fruit trees required for planting the orchard can be obtained from any of the Dutch farmers.

† Every settler upon a farm should bring out 1 lb. of the best Virginia tobacco seed. The produce from the latter will be greatly superior to the Boer tobacco, being worth from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

is customary to allow the heads of the native families, engaged on the farm, a few acres of ground, to till for their own use, and on a portion of which they erect their cottages, called *kraals*. The farmer is allowed for the land in the shape of reduced wages, or a yearly rent of from 1s. to 3s. per acre.

Native farm labourers get 10s. to 14s. per month, besides their food, consisting of "mealies," a kind of small-grained maize resembling Indian-corn. A good native ploughman has from 14s. to 18s. a month, and his food. White domestic indoor servants get £2 to £3 a month and support; white farm servants £50 a-year and support.

In Pretoria and throughout the colony tradesmen, carpenters, mechanics, bricklayers, masons, wheelwrights, cartwrights, and good blacksmiths, farriers, &c., can obtain highly remunerative wages.

Currency, Weights and Measures.—English money, Bank of England notes and sovereigns, is the currency in circulation, and by resolution of the Volksraad, English weights and measures, as used in the Cape Colony, have replaced the old Dutch weights and measures. In comparing the two systems of weights, the proportion generally adopted is 92 lbs. Dutch to 100 lbs. English. The true ratio, however, is 91·89 lbs. Dutch to 100 lbs. English, avoirdupois. A Cape morgen is equal to 2·116 English acres. An English mile is equal to nearly 426 Cape roods, and a Cape rood is equal to 12·396 English feet.

A muid varies from 104 lbs. to 180 lbs. Dutch, and 91·89 lbs. Dutch is equal to 100 lbs. English.

As the old Dutch weights and measures are still in use with some, the following tables are given:—

92 lbs. Dutch = 100 lbs. English.

SOLID MEASURE.

- 1 Schepel = ·7663 old Winchester bushels, or 7·43 imperial.
 1 Muid or 4 schepels = 3·0652 Winchester bushels, or 2·972 imperial.
 1 Load or 10 muids = 10·652 Winchester bushels, or 29·72 imperial.

107 Schepels = 82 Winchester bushels.
 4 do. = 3 imperial bushels.
 11 do. = 1 quarter.

A schepel is $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. square \times $8\frac{1}{2}$ deep.

1 Muid of oats = 104 lbs. Dutch.
 1 do. barley = 104 lbs. do. .
 1 do. boer meal, wheat, }
 beans, peas and } = 180 lbs. Dutch.
 mealies }

LIQUID MEASURE.

1 Leaguer = 152 Dutch galls., or 127·166 galls. imp. British
 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. = 76 do. 63·583 do.
 1 Pipe = 110 do. 91·64 do.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. = 55 do. 45·81 do.
 1 Aum = 38 do. 31·332 do.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. = 19 do. 15·666 do.
 1 Anker = 9·50 do. 7·838 do.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. = 4·75 do. 3·917 do.
 1 Flask = ·3125 do. ·4946 do.

PRETORIA MARKET PRICES.

(Latest Quotations, 1878.)

			s.	d.		s.	d.
Wood (Fire), per load	...	...	21	0	to	60	0
Eggs, per doz.	...	...	1	3	to	1	9
Butter, per lb.	...	...	2	0	to	3	0
Meal (Wheat), per muid	...	...	33	0	to	34	0
Wheat, per muid	...	...	24	0	to	26	6
Fowls, a piece	...	...	1	6	to	1	9
20 Bundles = 1 cwt. Forage, per bundle	...	...	0	3	to	0	5
Grass, per 100 bdl.	...	...	10	9	to	12	3
Potatoes, per muid	...	...	23	6	to	35	6
Barley, per muid	...	...	17	6	to	21	0
Milk, per bottle	...	...	0	3	to	0	6
Planks, per piece, 20ft. long by 12in. broad	...	...	10	0	to	13	0
Poles, per piece	...	...	0	5½	to	0	7

W. MEINTJES, *Market Master.*From "*The Transvaal Argus*," Pretoria, Dec. 8th, 1877.

			s.	d.		s.	d.
Fat Turkeys (Cocks)	...	...	8	0	to	12	0
Fat Ducks	...	...	2	0	to	3	0
Eggs, per dozen	...	...	1	0	to	2	0
Beef, Mutton and Pork	...	...	0	4	to	0	6
Brandy, per gallon	...	...	...	...		10	0
Wool (Greased), per lb.	...	...	0	4	to	0	5
Sheep Skins, average each	...	...	...	...		1	0
Goat do. average	...	...	...	...		1	0
Ox Hides, each	...	...	10	0	to	20	0
Good Draught Horses	...	£10	0	0	to	£20	0
Do. Mules	...	15	0	0	to	25	0
Do. Oxen, each	...	5	0	0	to	6	0
Best Do. do., (in spans of all							
one colour)	...	7	0	0	to	7	10
Good Fat Slaughter Oxen	...	9	0	0	to	10	0
Good Milch Cows	...	4	10	0	to	7	0
Young Oxen and Heifers, from	...	2	0	0	to	3	0
Common Sheep	...	0	7	0	to	0	8
Merino Sheep (breeding)	...	0	7	6	to	0	10
Best Fat Slaughter Sheep	...	0	15	0	to	1	0
Pigs (Stores), according to breed	...	0	5	0	to	0	10

Fat Pigs (gross weight), per lb.	£0 0 3 to	£0 0 4
Ostriches, from ... ..	... ..	25 0 0
Do. Chicks ... ..	... ..	10 0 0
Do. Eggs for hatching ...	3 0 0 to	5 0 0
Do. Feathers, vary according to quality, per lb., from ...	15 0 0 to	57 0 0
New Ox Waggon, best built, according to size, &c., from ...	80 0 0 to	150 0 0
Good Second-hand Waggon can occasionally be had at nearly half those prices, which <i>includes</i> "trek" gear (harness.)		
Travelling (Two-wheeled) Cushioned Cart, to carry four or five persons, built by the best makers in the Colony, from	£60 0 0 to	£70 0 0
Good Harness for two horses, made by best makers in Natal ...	... ..	10 0 0
Do., for four horses	15 0 0 to	20 0 0
Ploughs.—The only ploughs found suitable and used in the Transvaal is the "American, No. 75," which can be had at any country store, according to cost of land carriage in the seasons, from	6 0 0 to	7 10 0
Harrows.—Generally made from the "Iron wood" grown in the country, and to be had ready made	0 15 0 to	1 0 0

All other farming implements can be had at moderate prices in all the Stores throughout the country.

GOLD FIELDS—LYDENBURG.

Market Prices.—Nov. 10.—Potatoes, 33s., 37s., 40s., to 44s. per sack; eggs, 3s. 6d. per doz.; eschallots, 6d. to 10d. per bunch; peas, 4s. 6d. per lot; carrots, 2s. 6d. per lot.

"It is reported that a rich gold field has been discovered in the Transvaal.—*Daily Telegraph*, October 1st, 1878."



APPENDIX I.

THE TRANSVAAL.

At a time when public attention is so earnestly directed to the recently annexed territory of the Transvaal, it may not be considered out of place to offer some information respecting this new British colony, which may be interesting and serviceable to intending settlers; our remarks will, therefore, bear chiefly upon its present state, its prospects, the capabilities of its soil, and its mineral resources.

A very few years since the map of Africa presented a blank which occupied nearly one-half its surface, crossed alone with the words "Sahara, or Great Desert," in large capitals, to the great delight of indolent schoolboys, who escaped being questioned on the subject because there was nothing to question them upon.

Even so late as 1854, Sir George Clerke, the Royal Commissioner to the then so-called Sovereignty, but now the Orange Free State, committed a grave error in condemning that territory as a barren, unfruitful country, and recommending his Government to abandon the same: we believe this step has been often regretted, and the Free State, instead of being a "barren, unfruitful country," now produces about 30,000 bales of wool annually.

But we have now to deal with the Transvaal, and must, therefore, confine ourselves strictly to that country.

The Transvaal has since its first occupation by white men been the granary for the adjoining States, and so far into Cape Colony as the ox-waggon could reach; its cereals and delicious fruits always found a ready market, but until the discovery of the Diamond Fields, in 1870, there was no other outlet for Transvaal produce than Natal and the Free State, the latter being the best and most profitable customer, and in consequence only a limited amount of cereals was produced: with the opening of the Diamond Fields a new era commenced for the Transvaal.

We can imagine that fifty thousand consumers (being the then population of the Diamond Fields) placed as if by magic within a few days' waggon journey from the Transvaal had a wonderful effect upon the energy and prosperity of the farmers; they showed that they could produce a sufficient supply for the new

in addition to the old demands upon them. Prices of provisions in the vicinity of the Diamond Fields rose, and although they have never been so high as to diminish the consumption, and there will always be a sufficiency for any number of newcomers into the country, they have been high enough to remunerate the producer well, and the Transvaal farmer of to-day is quite a different man from the Transvaal farmer of 1869.

It has always been well known that the Transvaal is exceedingly rich in minerals, and even so long ago as 1852, the writer of these lines, with a party, was on an exploring expedition in search of them, when, even with our limited means and knowledge, we found a rich copper mine, and with the assistance of Kaffir implements and bellows extracted pure copper from the ore. Since then other and new minerals have been discovered every year, and the Transvaal is now without doubt the richest mineral country in the world—as an assurance of which, let us refer to Jeppe's map of the Colony, which merits a careful study; rich mineral deposits will be found in all parts of the country, and these only discovered by occasional travelling *savants* and land surveyors when surveying certain farms. How long this untold wealth of minerals will be allowed to remain undisturbed is a problem left to be solved by the enterprising capitalists of England.

There are instances of perfect strangers having entered the Transvaal on speculation who have discovered valuable mines which are now worked to advantage—as Mr. Bray, of the Marico Lead mine, of E. Bray and Co.; and Mr. Percy Whitehead of the Cobalt Mine, of Whitehead and Co., in the district of Middleburg, will testify. We may also mention the several discoveries of gold, as Pilgrim's Rest, in Lydenburg; Marabastad gold fields, near Macapanspoort, between Zoutpansberg and Waterberg; Blaubank gold fields, between Potchefstroom, Pretoria, and Rustenberg. These are only first discoveries, earnest of future wealth which promise to lead us on, as the population increases and fresh deposits of gold are discovered to make the Transvaal a gold field of vast extent. In the meantime there is a continual export of gold from the Transvaal, which is proved by the quantity shipped by the Cape Commercial Bank.

The chairman of the Cape Commercial Bank gave the writer of these lines permission to mention the following facts, viz.:—

That the said bank, through its Lydenburg branch, purchases on an average £600 to £700 worth of gold weekly, and has just received the first consignment of gold extracted from the quartz, from the enterprising firm of Armfield and Co., at the Lydenburg Gold Fields.

It is well known that a gold digger does not part with more

gold than he requires for daily expenses, so the above does not represent the total yield of the Lydenburg Gold Fields, besides which, the Standard Bank of British South Africa has also established a branch at Lydenburg.

Gold has lately been discovered within a few miles of Pretoria, which seems to be of so much importance that the Transvaal Government gave £125 towards its further development, and the finding of alluvial gold (gold quartz has long been known to exist) at the Blaubank Gold Fields was confirmed just before the departure of the *Conway Castle* from Cape Town on 4th of June, and we may therefore expect some stirring news from South Africa very shortly.

It must be remembered that these new gold fields are situate in the midst of the best agricultural district, and within easy distance of the flourishing towns of Potchefstroom, Pretoria and Rustenburg.

Lead Mines.—There are many lead mines, and if the ore contains sufficient silver to make the works profitable, as it is supposed will be the case, and can be easily ascertained, this alone will form a very considerable opening for industry.

Cobalt is at present exported from the Transvaal to England.

Copper ore is to be found in abundance, but will not pay to export unless first smelted, the cost of carriage being at present very great. There is, however, plenty of wood in the vicinity of the ore where no coal is found, and when the means of transport are improved by the construction of roads and canals, and the railways from Cape Colony and Delagoa Bay (the former of these having been already commenced) are carried out, this mineral will be found an important commodity of exportation.

We now come to the minerals which are not understood in the Transvaal, but which will be appreciated by Englishmen, because they have contributed so greatly to the riches of their country. We allude to coal and iron. These two minerals are found in such great abundance that they are seldom taken notice of. Coal is used in Potchefstroom as fuel during the winter, when the paterfamilias and his family are assembled around the homely hearth, and a stranger coming into Potchefstroom, or any other town within reach of coal deposits might imagine himself in an English town from the smell of coal which pervades the streets. The coal deposits are principally in the direction of Wakkerstroom and New Scotland, but never having been worked in any place to a greater depth than ten feet we cannot dignify the excavations with the term "mines" or class the quality of the coal obtained. However, if the surface coal is tolerably fit for use, there is every reason to expect that that taken from a greater depth will be of a superior quality.

Iron ore has always been neglected at the exhibitions in the Transvaal, as, on account of its abundance, it has not been thought worthy of a place among the rarer exhibits, and it may now be seen on view for the first time at the present Paris Exhibition, amongst the collection from the Transvaal.

Would it not well repay a capitalist to have an iron-foundry and manufactory in the Transvaal, where the raw material is found in such abundance, and the carriage for all heavy goods from the nearest seaport is from £15 to £20 per ton? These heavy transport expenses are in themselves a protection for the enterprising manufacturer, and give him a second considerable profit. Ploughs cannot be bought less than £6 to £7; spades 6s. to 9s.; iron belly pots and all other common iron manufacture 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb.; iron waggon tires 6d. to 9d. per lb.—not to mention the heavy cost of agricultural and other machinery for which there is a good market, particularly if such were manufactured in the country, and could be seen at work by those who do not as yet understand them. These are the *present* prospects of iron manufacture. But let us look to the near future when the requirements of new railroads will have to be met, and many gold mining companies supplied with gold crushing machinery, which has hitherto been imported at such heavy cost, that it has ruined the companies and stopped work.

In dismissing the minerals and proceeding to the agricultural capabilities of the Transvaal, we should not omit to remark what a great advantage it is for the agriculturist to have markets for his produce in the country itself, as is at present the case in the Diamond Fields and Gold Fields, and, as time goes on, will be at the different new mining communities.

Agriculture.—The soil in the Transvaal consists principally of black and red loam; in some places black clay and sandy, but of the latter these is but a small proportion. On account of the country being so thinly populated and choice land having been so cheap, no Transvaal farmer would think of settling upon any land for agricultural purposes, where he has not a large stream of water, it may be for a river or a fountain; and therefore we frequently find as many as ten to fifteen families, comprising a population of over one hundred souls, on one farm, and all living upon the agricultural produce. With the stock breeder it is different. Pumps or any such machines to bring up water from the ground are but partially known in the Transvaal, and any one introducing Abyssinian or other pumps to draw out the water (it laying not deeper than from ten to twenty feet below the surface in the low lands), would be able to change the now so-called dry farms to water farms, and thereby make them just as valuable as the farms on which agriculture is now carried

on. As an instance of what can be done we will mention that when the first rush of about one hundred miners took place to the present Diamond Fields, they had to carry water with them from the Vaal River for drinking and washing—some brought only soda water for both purposes. But now there was an opening for enterprise, and as these fields, first called the New Rush, were found so rich that they were besieged by thousands of people, the procuration of water became a necessary industry and several wells dug; in fact, many people made a fortune by the sale of water. There was soon a sufficient supply for a population numbering 50,000, and now Kimberly, the chief town of the Diamond Fields, has a botanical garden with its own irrigation.

Agriculture in the Transvaal is as yet in its infancy, and there is consequently great scope for improvement. The same remark will apply to the breeding of live stock. But in a country where Providence has been so bounteous, and while the population do not understand how to make use of its advantages, it is just the place for an intelligent and enterprising man to make his fortune; and if there were a few hundred good English farmers settled in the country, they would do a great deal of good for themselves, and at the same time by their example benefit the country at large. They would find that the Transvaal farmer wishes to learn, and generally admires the man who is able to show him something of which he has before been ignorant, and at the same time he is always willing to impart his experience to the strangers and line neighbours with him.

We will first mention what the country does at present grow and produce:—

Corn, maize, barley, oats, tobacco, and all sorts of fruit; sheep, wool, Angora hair, dairy produce (principally butter), and some coffee; sugar for home consumption; all sorts of tropical produce will thrive at the north of the Magaliesbergen. Whatever produce is grown in the Transvaal is of the best quality, and commands highest prices in the Diamond Fields market, which is at present the principal market for the Transvaal.

The table lands of the Transvaal are suitable for sheep and cattle, and the high mountainous lands are adapted for the depasturing of Angora goats. Judging from the rapid increase of the ordinary goat, we should say that the breeding of Angoras or the importation and farming of Llamas would be a very profitable occupation.

Cattle breeding and dairy farming would undoubtedly be a remunerative enterprise, and as the present breeds of cattle and all other animals require great improvement, there is an opening for the energetic man to make money by importing breeds, both

for his own farming purposes and for sale to his neighbours; a well-bred animal will always fetch a high price.

In regard to dairy produce we may mention that any person who possesses £500, which he can invest in milch cows, independent of the purchase-money for his farm (which need not be very great, as he can buy a so-called dry farm and dig for water), can be an independent man on the proceeds of his produce—butter always obtaining from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb., and if he be near a town he can sell milk from 3d. to 4d. per bottle, and have a ready sale for all his produce.

To illustrate the vast capabilities of the Transvaal, we may quote the following incident which happened some years ago, when the Transvaal was much looked down upon on account of its being a Republic. A merchant in Cape Colony took the writer of these lines to task for praising the Transvaal, and asked for an explanation. We replied, "Every farm in the Transvaal is suitable for cattle breeding, but on all farms north of the Magaliesbergen, where there is water, the proprietor can carry on all sorts of agricultural work beside cattle rearing, in addition to which he can raise tropical produce; wherefore a farmer has more than one chance of success. As an instance, there are several farmers in Magaliesbergen, and other more tropical parts of the Transvaal, who make a very good living from their orange groves and orchards alone."

Among the chief requirements of the Transvaal, at present, are a number of geologists with some practical miners to explore the minerals, and some good farmers from whose example the Transvaal farmers might learn to use the latest improved farming implements, and study to economise labour.

The Transvaal farmer, although unlearned, is, as a rule, quite as intelligent as the Cape Colonial farmer, and the reason for this is easily understood. The old people in their early days, when abandoning the Cape Colony, were obliged to form a government of their own, which required a good deal of thoughtfulness, and was in itself a sort of political education. The young people from their earliest days heard political conversations at their parents' homes, which caused them to use their brains more than an ordinary farmer would do. This is why they feel the loss of self-rule so much, and cannot at first see the immense advantage of being under a strong and just government. Let us hope that such conciliatory measures will be adopted as shall make all inhabitants of the Transvaal happy, and the Government proud of its new subjects.

People of England no doubt fancy that they are out of the world when in the Transvaal; it is not so, however. The means of communication between England and South Africa are very

rapid and regular, and the steamers go from London to Cape Town in 21 days. Hence it is only about nine days' post to Potchefstroom, in the Transvaal, and three or four days more for passengers by the regular waggon. As a proof, we will state that Mr. Edward Bray, of the Marico Lead Mines, made the journey from Potchefstroom to London in 34½ days.

The Transvaal is as well represented at the present Paris Exhibition, as the short notice would allow; and we would recommend anyone in search of information in respect of this territory to visit the Cape Colonial Department, where they may see for themselves what mineral and other resources this New British Colony possesses.—*South African Mail*, July 17, 1878.

APPENDIX II.

The following is taken from "Twelve Years in South Africa," by Rev. James O'Haire:—"If lovely scenery, a healthy climate, land teeming with fertility and vast mineral wealth, are sufficient attractions to induce emigration, then all these can be obtained in South Africa."

To suppose, however, that riches are to be obtained without sobriety and industry is as great a mistake as to imagine that the Cape is a land of poverty; the great want is population. Tradesmen, especially carpenters, masons and smiths, labourers, agricultural and others, and also agricultural and sheep farmers, with a small capital would do well at the Cape. It is much to be regretted that emigration from Ireland is not encouraged—though there is a Cape emigration in London—while on this part of the subject we will repeat the words of *The Cape Town Daily News* of 2nd February, 1876.

"We are afraid, however, we could not induce the Irish labouring classes to come to this colony in anything like sufficient numbers. They know nothing about it beyond having a dim idea that it is associated with Kaffir wars; but they know all about America and Australia, or think they do, having heard them talked about from their infancy by those who had friends there—and away they pour across the Atlantic, sometimes to a glutted labour market, where they find themselves worse off than at home. There is much in a name. We believe this colony at present affords as good a field for sober, industrious servants of all classes as any in the world. Work is abundant and well

paid for, and provisions, though latterly high, are coming down to reasonable rates. But we are strongly of opinion that we must go to China for our labour supply."

On the same subject *The Port Elizabeth Telegraph*, writing about the same date, says, "In North America, at the present instant, thousands of hardworking men are hardly able to obtain bread. Wages have fallen, work is scarce, and thousands are destitute. Under such circumstances it would not certainly be amiss for this colony to open an emigration office in North America; and thus, by taking advantage of the present opportunity, benefit both the colony and the people to be introduced into it. We should certainly much prefer such people to Chinese, and the expense of introducing them would not be more." A month later, *The Cape Town Daily News*, writing on the 24th March, 1876, says, "If they can't get work or bread enough at home, or if their healthy instincts are in favour of enterprise; if they have bravery as well as curiosity, and if they are not rolling stones gathering no moss; if they are disposed to adapt themselves to altered circumstances, and at the cost of some present inconveniences, seek to win a more independent position, and eventually a better social standing—*then let them come*. All experience has taught us that the intelligent, the healthy, the painstaking, the temperate and hardworking man may ensure a career here more readily than at home. England can spare men whom the colonies will gladly welcome; and this land literally 'flows with milk and honey;' and if milk and honey and plain fare will content new arrivals, let them come by scores; but if they want under-cut steaks of beef, Guinness and Son's treble X, and Exshaw's three-starred brandy—if they won't brush their own boots and sew on their own buttons, by all means let them stop at home."

In Natal the uncertainty of native labour soon proved to the early planters that the only way to make sure of a return upon their large outlay of capital and energy, was to obtain from some other country a supply of coloured labour, upon which dependence could be placed for a given number of years. In 1859, therefore, after much troublesome negotiation, Indian immigration was set on foot, and 6,000 coolie labourers, indentured to employers for a period of five years, were introduced. The experiment was so successful that it has twice been repeated, and during last year about 4,000 more of these people were landed in the colony. *Coolie immigration*, about which so little is known in this country, confers a threefold benefit. It benefits, first, the immigrants themselves, who from being landed in a lean, half-starved and abject condition, become strong, stout, and self-asserting. They are bound to remain in the colony for ten years, and during

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the latter half of that period can work for whom they like and as they like. Having passed this term of industrial residence, they are entitled to a free passage back. Many avail themselves of this privilege, and take back what in India amounts to small fortunes, their savings in some cases having been £700 and £800

APPENDIX III.

DROUGHTS, PLANTATIONS, &c.

“One of the most important subjects that will have to be discussed by the future legislators of the Transvaal, and the surrounding colonies, is that having reference to droughts. We do not suffer from them, as our neighbours in the Cape Colony do, although according to some authorities, and notably that of the Rev. Robert Johnston, who has recently delivered a lecture at Port Elizabeth on the subject, periodical droughts are beneficial to the country in which they occur; but they must only be droughts of short duration. Droughts have their value, inasmuch as they are said to destroy the grub, the worm, and other enemies of vegetation.

“The great preventive is the conservation of water. Every farmer ought to save all the water that is now wasted on his lands, and utilize it for irrigation purposes. The only thing necessary is to select a favourable spot, and then to construct a large dam or reservoir to receive and store up this water. The pernicious custom of grass-burning, too, is another incentive to drought, and should be discontinued; its bad effects can scarcely be made too much of. Grass which has been burnt comes up all in patches the following season, and, after a few years the land becomes positively valueless. If the farmer has not sufficient cattle to eat down the grass on his lands, or ploughs enough to put them under cultivation for produce, he should let portions out to labourers at a nominal rental, on condition that all the lands were utilized. It's a big country—we have plenty of room—and an enterprising population is all we require to make it the first colony attached to the British Empire.

“It is simply impossible with the present inadequate supply of practical agriculturists to effect any radical changes: but it is not too early to impress upon all owners and occupiers of land the great necessity of their doing their utmost to prevent the

veldt fires which generally commence about this time of the year. Another preventive of a continuance of drought is tree-planting on a large scale. It is a well-known fact that trees produce moisture; and what is of almost as great importance to the farmer, they afford shelter for the sheep and cattle, besides furnishing a marketable commodity for which the demand is far in excess of the supply. In England landed proprietors aver that plantations of trees pay better than ordinary crops; so what must be the result in the Transvaal where timber is so very scarce? We hope to see tree planting encouraged by the Government; grass fires put a stop to altogether; and the conservation of water for land irrigation put into practice to a far greater extent than it is at present.

"The chief cause of the late great famine in China, which lasted three successive years, is stated to be the denudation, over whole provinces of the forests, which formerly attracted and conserved the rainfall of the districts.

"But what, says the cynic, has this to do with us or the Transvaal? Much every way. Apart from the humanitarian consideration that millions of our fellow-men, as capable of suffering as we are, while we eat our daily bread, are suffering the most cruel of deaths, comes the other fact that we, as a community, are blundering on in the same track. The Transvaal, like other portions of South Africa, has no overplus of forest which it can afford to waste or misuse. With the exception of two or three comparatively small districts, the territory, as a country, is destitute of any very large extent of timber reserves.

"The bush of the Zoutpansberg and the Pongolo is getting rapidly smaller to furnish timber to this quickly growing town; while the waggon-loads of firewood for sale at our morning market testify to the wastefulness of the no-system which is at present allowed to prevail.

"The evil being now pointed out, in what consists the remedy? The first action would consist in the appointment of an authority whose duties would consist of the conservation of the remaining forests, and the planting of forests to come, to take the place of the wood now cut down for fuel.

"We have, at not many days' transport from Pretoria, supplies of coal which crop out of the surface of the ground, calling upon us to use it. If these did not exist, there might be reason for the present barbarous system being allowed to continue till we were perforce obliged to stop.

"The prospect of seeing large portions of this beautiful country covered with wood and foliage is a consummation so devoutly to be wished that we dwell upon the theme. The growth of the Australian blue gum and wattle is so quick, and their culture so

directly and indirectly profitable, that the man who, with large views, enters upon their cultivation, will deserve a niche in the history of his country. Besides these, the indigenous trees ought not to be forgotten. One blade of grass grown where none grew before, and a country is by that so much bettered; how much more true is the saying when arboriculture is in question. These are subjects which, apart from the creation of fresh sources of wealth, commend themselves as worthy of our consideration, both as individuals and as a community."—*Transvaal Argus*, April 27th, 1878.

SUGAR PLANTATIONS.

From the "Volksstem," December 11th, 1877.

DEAR SIR,

I see in your local paragraphs in to-day's paper that several sugar planters have purchased land in Natal, with the object of starting sugar plantations, &c.

Could we not do something here in this country to draw the attention of persons similarly inclined to the fact that we here possess large tracts of land very suitable, and admirably adapted to the cultivation of coffee, sugar and other semi-tropical productions of a like nature?

I myself have seen sugar manufactured in the Rustenburg district—equal, I should say, to imported sugar. As to coffee, Mr. Harnart, of the Spelonken, at Zoutpansberg, went in for planting coffee. In 1865 he had 3,000 trees growing, and the greater part three and four years old; he was very sanguine of success, but unfortunately, the war broke out, and he had to trek into lager at Albasini's. Soon after he abandoned the farm the Kaffirs cut off the water-furrow, which prevented his irrigating the plantation, which he was in the habit of doing. Of course, the place thus deserted was overgrown with grass, and unfortunately caught fire, which extended to the plantation, when several hundred trees were destroyed; yet, still, in spite of this, after suffering from want of water, and damaged by fire, when I saw it in 1867, I was astonished to see so many trees bearing fruit, and really a great many looking so very flourishing. At Albasini's the coffee trees grew well. John Watts' plantation I saw about a year ago; it certainly looked very promising.

I hear that the Government contemplate establishing a new town near to the one deserted, called "Schoemansdal."

The amount paid by the storekeepers in this country for coffee and sugar, and the transport of the same, must be some-

thing considerable, and that actually for articles which could be produced by us here, and sufficient to supply the Free State and Diamond Fields into the bargain.

I trust that these few lines may be the means of attracting the attention of some enterprising people to further this object, which would ultimately prove of great advantage both to us and themselves.

Yours,

CHARLES J. BECKER.

PRETORIA, October 31st, 1877.

APPENDIX IV.

THE ANGORA GOAT.

At the meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, held June 8th, 1878, the following paper was read :—

Notes on the Angora or Mohair Goat, and its Naturalization in British Colonies.

By GAVIN GATHERAL, H.B.M.'S Vice-Consul, Angora.

“The animal known in Europe as the Angora Goat is the *Capra hircus* of naturalists, and has for many centuries been a native of the central plateaux and mountains of Asiatic Turkey. Some information regarding it from one who has resided several years in that district, and made its history, habits, and peculiarities a subject of observation and study, may prove of interest to colonists.

“From a very early period these beautiful animals have attracted the attention of naturalists, and efforts have been made to introduce them into Europe ; as early as the year 1554, Busbek, the Ambassador of Holland at Constantinople, having drawn up a report on the subject, urged his Government to import some specimens. That attempt and other similar ones met with little success, the climate being found unsuitable, humidity being a great enemy to the length and lustre of the fleece, these being the qualities that make this staple esteemed as next in value to silk.

“The characteristics of the climate and soil of Central Asia,

Minor are extreme dryness, an average elevation of 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, and an abundant growth of oak, either in the form of trees or scrub-brush, the leaves of which furnish the goats with their favourite food, not only whilst green in summer, but dried for winter fodder. In addition to the varieties of oak mentioned, these plateaux grow only a scant supply of the short tufted grass common to most high levels. During the intense heat of summer even this meagre herbage is burnt up; but these goats seem to thrive and find sustenance when any other animal would perish.

"In appearance they are somewhat smaller than the common goat; the fleece, when full grown, hangs in natural ringlets almost touching the ground; the head is small and shapely; and both sexes have flat, corrugated horns, from eighteen to twenty-four inches long, according to age, that diverge from the top of the head. On the wide plateaux and in deep gullies of Central Asia Minor these goats are tended in flocks of from 200 to 5,000 head, generally mixed with sheep, which is found advantageous to the pastures, as they are more enterprising than the latter, and by breaking up the flock prevent the sheep cropping the scant herbage too short. To an enthusiast on such subjects there are few more beautiful objects than a large flock in full fleece scattered over some rugged mountain side, under the unclouded blue of an Asiatic sky, their snowy fleeces glittering like silver in the brilliant sunshine. The shepherd attaches small bronze bells to the necks of the rams, and these make a monotonous but musical chime as they move about. They are very tame and not at all timid, and will readily approach when called to lick the hand held out to them; they become, accordingly, household pets and the favourite playmates of children.

"The folds constructed by Turkish goat-farmers are of the most primitive description, consisting generally of some sheltered enclosure surrounded by a low wall, and is little used except during heavy and continuous rain. They evince great attachment to home, and can be depended on to return to their evening shelter at sunset. During heavy snow, which sometimes covers the ground for two or three months, they suffer no inconvenience, as the shepherds strew the surface with chopped straw or dried leaves, on which they subsist. There is, therefore, little expense in grazing them, as one goat-herd with a dog—to keep off wolves, which abound—suffice for a thousand head. But in early spring, when the kids are born, they require more attention, as the young are singularly helpless during the first week of their lives, and the ewes show little maternal instinct; and if the kids are born during cold or wintry weather, they require to be sheltered

and nourished indoors after nightfall. A running stream or good well is indispensable to a goat-run, as they drink a great quantity of water; and as they are passionately fond of salt, it is advisable to place pieces of rock salt at the watering-place for them to lick.

"Whilst referring to their habits and the advantage of rearing this species of stock, it must be admitted that no ordinary fence will restrain them; and they are so restless, energetic, and destructive, that cultivation in their vicinity has to be carefully guarded. Ornamental shrubs or hawthorn hedges have great attractions for them. Gorse and briars are eagerly sought for, and are kept carefully trimmed where these goats have access to them.

"This class of stock does not, therefore, supersede sheep on good grass lands, but there are many immense tracts in many of our Australian and American Colonies, now practically idle and valueless, that, were these goats introduced, might be taken up and utilized in the production of a very important staple, both for local manufacture and export to Great Britain.

"The breeding of the mohair goat and cross-breeding it with the common species, is a most important part of the subject, especially for colonists, and with regard to it there are two different theories. One is that the best mode of beginning a flock is to commence with a few thoroughbred goats of both sexes, and trust entirely to their natural increase. The objection to this is the outlay at the outset, and the time that must elapse before a large number can be reached. The alternative plan is to introduce a small but choice selection of thoroughbred rams, and crossing the common ewe-goat with these, in three to five years a large and valuable flock is collected, only limited by the number of common goats procured at the outset. Theorists object to this system that perfect purity of breed cannot be reached, but, practically, every trace of underbreeding can be eliminated, and the standard of the pure goat reached; the mohair being as fine, as long, though perhaps scarcely so abundant, as in the thoroughbred, whilst the silky lustre so much valued by spinners is undoubtedly greater. In practice a combination of the two methods has been found the most profitable; that is, a small flock consisting of say ninety thoroughbred ewes and ten pure Angora rams, kept carefully apart, and used as a feeder for a flock of a hundred or two hundred thoroughbred rams, and as many common ewe-goats as are procurable; the two flocks thus multiplying, the one by natural increase, the other by cross-breeding, re-act upon each other, and in a very short time a large and valuable clip is procured.

"As regards the value of the fleece, both quality and price vary

much, but what is known as fair average mohair is worth from two shillings and ninepence to three shillings and ninepence per pound, the average yield being five to six pounds, or say twenty shillings per head per annum. The flesh of mohair goats in good condition much resembles mutton. It is somewhat firmer in fibre and quite as palatable; in fact, those accustomed to both prefer it, and it is entirely free from the peculiar odour that characterizes common goats' flesh. The wethers accumulate large quantities of internal fat, which is remarkably firm and white, and makes a valuable tallow. The ewe gives abundance of milk, and from it is made that slightly acid curd, called "yört" in Turkish, so highly praised by Captain Burnaby in his recent work, '*On Horseback across Asia Minor*.' The skin is soft and flexible, can be beautifully cured and tanned, and from it in Turkey is made the best quality of what is known in Europe as Morocco leather. The skin when taken off with the hair is also a valuable article of merchandise. Washed and whitened by an easy and inexpensive process, they are much prized, and command very high prices for carriage and drawingroom rugs.

"The statistics of this industry show considerable fluctuations from year to year, varying with the general condition of the flocks in Asia Minor, and the demands of fashion in Great Britain. Taking the last few years of depressed trade as a minimum, the shipments from Turkish ports to England average 40,000 bales of 170 lbs. each of good or fair, and 10,000 of inferior, mohair. With regard to skins, &c., there are no reliable statistics available, but the total value at present prices will be a little over £2,000,000 sterling, annually. This represents the full producing power of the Asia Minor districts, and were returning peace and prosperity to stimulate trade in England, the demand would far exceed the supply; even as it is, the industry is frequently much hampered by the delay and difficulty in procuring supplies; and this fact should induce colonial graziers and capitalists to turn their attention to it. The manufacture being entirely in British hands, it seems only right that the production of the staple should be theirs as well, particularly as it has been demonstrated that the Angora goat can be naturalized in many of our colonies with perfect safety and success.

"It will help to make the subject clearer if some account of the various producing districts is given, with the differences that distinguish each. Any good map of Asia Minor being referred to, a large town, called Kastambol, will be observed towards the north, near the Black Sea; Koniah to the south, Sivas to the east, and Eskisheir to the westward. Within those four points is included the mohair-producing district; it yields

more than twenty varieties, each of which is easily recognisable by experts, but the following are the principal, and as Turkish proper names seem uncouth and meaningless to Europeans, the literal English translation will be added, as they are often very descriptive and appropriate.

“Beginning at the most northerly point at which the mohair goat thrives, is Kastambol, the citadel of Kastam, a famous robber chieftain of the middle ages, a large and fertile province, but too near the moist winds of the Black Sea for the mohair goat to reach its highest development. The fleece, though lustrous, is harsh and coarse. It is somewhat unfortunate that the first selections for export to the Cape Colony for naturalization there were made from this district. The facilities for shipment are great; but had other varieties to be noted further on been preferred, the result of the Cape experiment might have been more satisfactory.

“Two hundred miles inland, and to the southward, lies Angora, the capital of a large province of the same name, that name being the Turkish corruption of the ancient Greek Ancyra. This province produces five different varieties from as many districts, each of them equal in area to the largest English county. Yabanova—or Strangerfield—produces a heavy lustrous fleece; Tchorba—or Pottage in English—a mohair so soft and fine that it falls to pieces as soon as shorn from the goat's back. Tchiboukova—or the Reedy Valley—is remarkable for its length and fineness of fibre. Ayash—the Mountain Pass—produces a white but lustreless fleece. The rams of the three first-named districts are undoubtedly the thorough-bred; though smaller in size than some other varieties, they have all the ‘points’ that a practical stock-breeder commends. Sheltered by oak forests during the short but severe winter, and grazed on the valley grass during spring and summer, they seem to find in the alternation everything needful for strength and vigour, as is proved by their being so prolific, the ewes having frequently pairs, and sometimes even triplets, at a birth. Jeevar—or Near Town—is bright and showy, but full of what is technically called stick, or kempy hair.

“Beybazar—or Princes’ Market—is so near Angora that the mohair it produces has no marked points of difference. The ram is larger in size, very hardy, and stands a sea voyage well. A few have been recently exported to Cape Colony and California, the result in both instances being highly satisfactory.

“To the north-eastward are Tcherkess—or Circassian Village—and Geredeh—or Behind the Mountain—two districts where the mohair goat has been introduced in comparatively recent times; and, though stocked from other districts, they

there develop distinct characteristics, owing to the difference of climate and elevation. The Geredeh ram is a large and powerful animal, covered with a fleece that seems almost black, so surcharged is it with grease; but when scoured the mohair is found to be second to none in quality and fineness. The difficulty of access to this mountain region, and the antipathy of the Moslem grazier to the despised 'Giaour,' or infidel, as he calls the European, have hitherto prevented any of these goats being secured for export.

"To the eastward are Sivrihissar—or the Turretted Castle—and Etkisheir—or the Old City; both suffered severely from the two years of successive drought in 1874-75, and the Siberian winter and consequent famine that followed. Many of the goats perished, but the graziers being enterprising and comparatively wealthy, replaced them with stock from every other district, the result being that they have quite the previous weight, with a marked improvement in quality and value.

"Due south lies Koniah, the ancient Iconium, the soil there being of the colour and character of brick-dust; the fleece of the Koniah goat is reddish-brown, and though this reduces its value as mohair, it is sought after for certain special manufactures.

"On the frontier of Armenia and Mesopotamia, and far to the eastward of the district I have indicated, is a province called Van, which has hitherto supplied a great weight of inferior mohair, more resembling sheep's wool than goat's hair; but this is the only part of the mohair-producing territory that has been occupied by the Russian invading armies, and consequently may be looked upon as lost to British commerce for many years to come.

"In drawing these notes to a close, it is only necessary to point out that recent events have greatly facilitated the means of purchasing and exporting thoroughbred mohair goats from Asia Minor to British Colonies. In former years it was as difficult to induce a Turkish grazier to part with a ram as to get an Arab to sell his favourite mare; but the wealth of this class decreases, as double taxes, tithes, and direct war contributions go on increasing, until his haughty and contemptuous exclusiveness has given way, and he begins to realise that he must accept the inevitable, and buy and sell like other people. These goats thrive well on shipboard when properly attended to, and care and experience make it possible to anticipate every eventuality, so that the risk of loss during transit is reduced to a minimum. For these and other reasons that it would be tedious to specify, it seems inevitable that the trade in this valuable staple should pass into the hands of colonists who are prepared

to devote to its development the same care and the same expenditure of capital that with regard to the products of other countries has yielded them so rich a return; whilst the history of these efforts, their early difficulties and final successes, form one of the most interesting chapters of Colonial history. If these notes should add anything to the sum of knowledge on the subject, and help forward somewhat so desirable a result, the writer's object will have been attained."

NOTE.—*The Cost of Angora Goats.*—Rams: Thoroughbred young bucks from the best districts, two to three years old, with certificate from this Consulate of health, condition, and fitness for breeding purposes, £6 (six pounds sterling). Ewes: same age and breed, £3 to £4 (three to four pounds sterling). Expenses beyond Constantinople depend on freight, which varies much. Delivered in London, Liverpool, or Southampton, for transhipment, cost, freight, and insurance (against *all* risks) included, the rams cost from £9 to £10 (nine to ten pounds sterling), ewes about one-half. For the Australian Colonies they could be transhipped at Malta, thus saving time and expense. The animals are always forwarded in pens made expressly, with every facility for water, fodder, and cleanliness. They are sent under the care of my own shepherds, trained for the purpose, and who have had much experience. The price quoted includes *all* charges.

[A specimen of the hair of the Angora goat, from New South Wales, was exhibited by Dr. Bennett, of Sydney.]

"Dr. Bennett: I have heard with much pleasure the paper read on the Angora goat, and I will give you all the information I can respecting it in New South Wales. At present the Angora goat is naturalized in Victoria, Tasmania, New South Wales, and Queensland, and has been so for the last twenty years. Many years ago, I think about 1830, the late Mr. Alexander Riley procured a number of Cashmere Angora goats, a cross between the Cashmere and Angora, a few pairs of Cashmere (male and female), and a pair of male Angoras. They were obtained with considerable trouble from France. These were sent to his son, Mr. William Edward Riley, of Raby, near Sydney, New South Wales. After the death of Mr. W. E. Riley they got dispersed, and we have not been able to trace what became of them, but it is pretty certain they all died off. I recollect seeing some of the animals in 1832; they were of a grey colour. The Angora and Cashmere vary in colour from white, black and white, brown, and grey. Melbourne took the initiative in introducing the Angora goat into Victoria, and they sent us a pair of male and female, very fine and beautiful

animals. They remained in Sydney for some short time, and Mr. Black, of Mimi, Hunter River District, who paid a deal of attention in breeding goats, took charge of them in order to interbreed them with his large stock of goats. He succeeded admirably, because he found that the Angora goat would pasture on land which was not fit for any other animal to exist upon with any degree of profit. The flesh of the wethers also is equal to venison; they require little shepherding, and the females bred twice yearly, having two at a birth. The animals went on well, and in 1863 Mr. Black wrote to us, saying he hoped to have half-a-hundred half-bred kids this year, increasing his flock to 350. Finding this part of the country too damp, he next year removed them to another station at Muswellbrook, which he found much more conducive to their health and propagation. In 1868 the hair produced was of very fine quality and great length of stubble. He forwarded to us 14 lbs. weight of Angora goat hair; this we sent to London, and it realized 2s. 7d. per lb., and they said that if there had been a larger quantity they would have given a much higher price. Now many persons consider that breeding pure Angora goats would be much better, by insuring a purer breed; but in reality this method of breeding would take a considerable time. But by commencing with the common goat you can obtain by crossing, in six years, a valuable flock. It is urged as an objection to this system that you cannot get purity. This may be theoretically self-evident, but practically you can eliminate all the impure blood. This has been done by Mr. Black, and Mr. Clarke, of Queensland. Mr. Charles Clarke, of Tasmania, sent over in 1874 a number of pounds of the wool of pure-bred goats, which realized 2s. 9d. per pound, and from 9d. to 1s. 6d. for half and three-quarter-bred goats. These animals have increased every year, and now we have a very large number in all the Colonies. An occasional importation of these animals to infuse fresh blood would no doubt be an advantage, and still further improve the stock already established in the Colonies—
“*The Colonies and India*,” June 8th, 1878.

APPENDIX V.

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 Leith—Archd. H. Smith, Constitution-street.
 Glasgow—F. W. Allen, 120 Buchanan-street.
 Dublin—Carolin & Egan, 30 Eden-quay.

Colonial.

Madeira—Blandy, Bros. & Co.
 St. Helena—Solomon, Moss, Gideon & Co.
 Cape Town (Cape of Good Hope)—Union Steamship Co.
 Algoa Bay " —Fleming & Mudie.
 Mossel Bay " }
 Port Alfred (Kowie River) } Walker & Co.
 Grahamstown " }
 East London " } Whitcher, Dyer & Dyer
 King Williamstown " }
 Queenstown " —J. Hodges & Co.
 Graafruinet " —Peacock, Humphreys & Co.
 Richmond " —R. Mortimer & Co.
 Colesburg " —W. Warren & Co.
 Fort Beaufort " —J. Shaw & Co.
 Durban, Natal, (South Africa) —Escombe & Co.
 Kimberley, { Diamond Fields, }
 Barkly { South Africa } Hill & Padden.

Bloemfontein	{(Orange Free State, South Africa)}	White & Barlow.
Fauresmith (Orange Free State)		—D. P. Jones & Co.
Potchefstroom	{(Transvaal Republic, South Africa)}	Reid & Co.
Lydenburg	"	} P. Hope, Swain & Co.
Pilgrim's Rest	"	
Pretoria	"	—T. W. Beckett & Co.
Delgoa Bay (East Africa)		—J. J. Monteiro.
Inhambane	"	—The Handelscompagnie.
Quillimane	"	—Senor Nunes.
Mozambique	"	—Fabre & Son.
Zanzibar	"	—John Scott.
Amsterdam	—De Vries & Co.	
Antwerp	—Kennedy & Hunter.	
Basle	—Schneebelli & Co.	
Bremen	—J. H. Bachmann.	
Havre	—Langstaff, Ehrenberg & Pollak.	
Paris	—G. Dunlop & Co., 44 Rue des Petites Ecuries.	
Rotterdam	—Kuyper, Van Dan & Smeer.	
Hamburg	—R. Carl.	

Rates of passage money, including a free passage by rail from London to Southampton and dock dues on baggage—First class, Natal, £38 17s.; second class, £26 5s. Passengers may embark at Southampton or Plymouth at their own option, but all heavy baggage must be shipped at the Southampton docks the day before sailing. Each adult passenger is allowed to take twenty cubic feet of baggage, free of charge.

Conditions and Regulations.—Tickets are not transferable.

1.—The Company's Rates include the use of Bedding, Linen, and a good Table. Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, and Mineral Waters will be provided at moderate prices. No Berth can be considered pre-engaged until half-fare is paid.

2.—Children under twelve months old to be charged one-sixteenth of full fare, and a sixteenth for every additional year of their age.

3.—Passengers not embarking after engaging passage to forfeit the deposit of half the passage money. In the event, however, of a passenger being unavoidably prevented from availing himself of a passage at the period at which it was taken, a transfer of the passage can be effected to a subsequent steamer, on a sufficient notice being given, without forfeiture of any portion of the deposit paid.

4.—Passengers may embark and disembark at Plymouth or Southampton, at their own option ; but *baggage must be shipped at the Southampton Docks*, and be sent there one day at least before the ship's departure. The Company cannot engage to take any excess of baggage over the regulated allowance, unless room be previously engaged.

5. Each adult passenger allowed to carry luggage to the extent of 20 cubic feet free of charge, and children and servants in proportion to the amount of passage money paid for them as compared with the rate for adults. For all luggage in excess of this allowance, a charge will be made of 2s. per cubic foot. The Company will not be held liable for the baggage of passengers embarking in their ships where no special freight is paid for the same. See note at back of passage ticket, as follows :—"It is to be understood, and it is hereby agreed to by the person holding this ticket, that the Company will not be liable in any way for the luggage of passengers embarking in their ships, unless the passengers choose to pay 1s. per cubic foot for all luggage put under the Company's charge (in addition to the charge of 2s. per cubic foot for extra baggage), in which case the packages are to be labelled and numbered, and a receipt given for them on shipment, and should a passenger require any of the packages so labelled during the voyage, he is to relieve the Company of their custody and liability for the delivery of the same. The liability of the Company is to be limited to £10 per each single package, as provided by the Carriers' Act, unless a higher value is declared at the time of shipment, in which case a special rate will be charged."

With a view to prevent mistakes on landing or transhipment, passengers are strongly recommended to mark each parcel of their luggage with their name and destination in full, and *any wanted on the voyage should be so expressed*. Passengers taking articles of a dangerous nature incur a penalty of £100, and in case of fatal results would be liable to a criminal prosecution.

6. Passengers are not allowed to take on board Wines, Spirits, or other Liquors, for use during the voyage, an ample stock being provided on board at moderate prices.

7. Merchandise cannot be carried under the name of luggage, and all such articles found on board will be charged double rates of freight. All Specie, Bullion, or other treasures carried by passengers, above the value of £50, to be shipped as Treasure, and charged for at the established rates of freight.

8. Passengers will only be received on board these ships on the express condition and agreement on their part that the Company are not liable for detention or delay of passengers arising from accident or from extraordinary or unavoidable circum-

stances, or from circumstances arising out of, or connected with the employment of the Company's ships in the Postal Service, or from quarantine regulations, or from transhipment, nor for any damage, loss, or injury of, or to, the passengers, or to their baggage or property, from proceeding with or without a pilot, or from the act of God, the Queen's enemies, Pirates, Restraint of Princes, Rulers, and People, Jettison, Barratry, Collison, Fire or Explosions on board, in hulk or craft, or on shore, or from Machinery, Boilers, Heat, Steam and Steam Navigation, or from perils of the seas or rivers, or from any act, neglect, or default whatsoever, of the Pilot, Master, or Mariners.

9. A passenger requiring the exclusive occupation of a Cabin, to pay an additional half fare; should there be more than two berths in the cabin, one third fare to be charged for each of the other additional berths, besides the additional half fare.

10. Passengers must comply with the regulations established on board the steamer for general comfort and safety.

11. Passengers to Ascension, *vid* St. Helena, must bear their own expenses at the latter place, while waiting for the homeward-bound ship. Passengers waiting at Natal or Delagoa Bay to embark in a corresponding steamer, will have to bear their own expenses on shore.

12. Double Voyage Tickets are issued at a reduction of 10 per cent. off two single fares, available between England and the Cape of Good Hope for four months, Natal five months, and Ports eastward of Natal six months, from date of embarkation, and between Intercolonial Ports three months from the date of embarkation. These periods may be extended by arrangement with the Company's agents. Should the steamer be full when the passenger applies to select a berth, the ticket will be made available for return by the next packet.

Rates for Parcels, Cubic Measures, to include all Charges.

To Natal and all Ports to Eastward.

				s.	d.
1 foot	...	...	...	7	6
2 feet	...	...	...	12	6
3 feet	...	...	...	17	6
4 feet	...	...	...	22	6
5 feet	...	...	...	27	6

The rate of freight on Fine Goods to Durban, Natal, is £3 10s. Specie by arrangement. Jewellery 30s. per cent. All with 10 per cent. primage.

Iron of all kinds is taken by special arrangement only, which should be made before such goods are despatched.

The rate of freight on Rough Goods to Natal is £3, with 10 per cent. primage. All goods intended to be shipped at the rough rate must be at Southampton, alongside the ship and advised, four clear days before the date of sailing, otherwise they will be charged at the fine rate.

Bales of Paper	Grain Sacks and Bags
Barley	Hardware (Casks)
Beer	Ink
Bellows	Jams
Blacking	Mustard
Blue	Oats
Bottled Fruits	Painters' Colours (Kegs)
Bottles (Empty)	Pickles
Candles	Provisions
Cheese	Rice
Chicory	Rope (Coils)
Cocoa	Salad Oil
Confectionary	Soap
Currants	Starch
Cyder	Sugar
Dates	Tinware (Casks)
Earthenware (Crates & Casks)	Toys
Epsom Salts	Whiting
Glass (Common)	Wool Packs

Other Goods of a like description taken by special arrangement.

THE COLONIAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS.

DONALD CURRIE AND Co.,

3 & 4 Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

AGENTS.

In Liverpool	... Donald Currie & Co., 23 & 25 Castle-st.
„ Manchester	... { Donald Currie & Co., 11 Commercial Buildings, Cross-street.
„ Leith	... James Currie & Co.
„ Glasgow	... James Currie & Co.
„ Dundee	... David Alexander.
„ Newcastle	... James Currie & Co.
„ Hull	... Thompson, McKay & Co.
„ Dartmouth	... E. M. Turnor.

In Plymouth	...	Smith, Sundius & Co.
„ Falmouth	...	G. C. Fox & Co.
„ Bristol	...	Mark Whitwill & Son.
„ Paris	...	John M. Currie.
„ Havre	...	John M. Currie.
„ Bordeaux	...	Currie & Co.
„ Charente	...	E. D'Abbadie.
„ Hamburg	...	Charles Hugo.
„ Stettin	...	F. Ivers.
„ Danzig	...	F. G. Reinhold.
„ Pillau and	}	E. and G. Hay.
„ Königsberg		
„ Copenhagen	...	C. K. Hansen.
„ Christiansand	...	O. C. Reinhardt.
„ Antwerp	...	F. Huger.
„ Rotterdam	...	C. Cornelder & Sons.
„ Amsterdam	...	Oolgaardt & Bruinier.
„ Calcutta	...	Jardine, Skinner & Co.
„ Mauritius	...	Richardson & Co.
„ New York	...	W. D. Morgan.
„ San Francisco	...	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
„ Madeira	...	Blandy Brothers & Co.
„ St. Helena	...	Solomon, Moss, Gideon & Co.
„ Capetown	...	Anderson & Murison.
„ Mossel Bay	...	Prince, Vintcent & Co.
„ Port Elizabeth	...	Blain & Co.
„ Port Alfred and	}	Robert Bertram & Co.
„ Grahamstown		
East London and King	}	J. J. Irvine & Co.
Williams Town		
Durban, Natal	...	Donald Currie & Co.'s Agency.

Rates of Passage between England and Natal:—1st Class, £38; 2nd Class, £26.

Rates of Freight to Natal.

Coarse goods	...	60s. and 10 per cent. per ton.
Furniture and Kaffir blankets	...	65s. and 10 „ „
Hardware (in cases)	...	70s. and 10 „ „
Fine goods	...	70s. and 10 „ „

Time Table for 1878—Outwards.

From London 1878.				From Dartmouth, at Noon 1878.			
January	8	*July	9	January	11	*July	12
"	22	"	23	"	25	"	26
*February	5	August	6	*February	8	August	9
"	19	"	20	"	22	"	23
March	5	September	3	March	8	September	6
*"	19	*"	17	*"	22	*"	20
April	2	October	1	April	5	October	4
"	16	"	15	"	19	"	18
"	30	"	29	May	3	November	1
*May	14	*November	12	*"	17	*"	15
"	28	"	26	"	31	"	29
June	11	December	10	June	14	December	13
"	25	"	24	"	28	"	27

The Cape and Natal Coast Mail Steamers of this line, corresponding with the Ocean Steamers, are appointed to leave Natal about seven days, East London about five days, Port Alfred about five days, Port Elizabeth about four days, and Mossel Bay about three days before the day named for departure from Capetown, landing and embarking mails and passengers at all ports.

From Capetown to the above-named ports the Cape and Natal Coast Mail Steamers leave about two days after arrival of the Ocean Steamers from England.

APPENDIX VI.

THE NATAL TARIFF.

	£	s.	d.
Ale or beer (in bottle and wood), per gallon	...	0	0 6
Beads, per pound	...	0	0 4
Candles, per pound	...	0	0 1
Cheese, per pound	...	0	0 2
Coffee, per cwt.	...	0	6 0
Cotton blankets, whether in the single article, in pairs, or in pieces, at per £100 value	...	15	0 0
Dried fruits, per pound	...	0	0 1

* Call at St. Helena.

	£	s.	d.
Guns and gun-barrels, each barrel ...	0	10	0
Gunpowder, per lb. ...	0	0	6
Hoes, adz-hoes or part thereof, not classified as Kaffir hoes, each ...	0	0	6
Jackets or coats made of blanketing or baize or twilled baize, at per £100 value ...	15	0	0
Picks or hoes, called Kaffir picks or hoes, or any pieces of iron made or fashioned so as to be easily convertible into Kaffir hoes or picks, each pick or hoe, and each portion of iron convertible as aforesaid into one pick or hoe, each ...	0	1	0
Pickles, sauces, bottled fruits, jams and jellies, potted fish and meat, at per £100 value ...	12	0	0
Pistols, pistol-barrels or set of barrels, each ...	0	5	0
Salt beef and pork, at per £100 value ...	10	0	0
Spirits of all sorts not sweetened, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, at per gallon ...	0	8	0
Sweetened spirits, liqueurs or cordials, at per gallon ...	0	8	0
Sugar (not refined), per cwt. ...	0	3	6
Sugar (refined) and candy, per cwt. ...	0	12	0
Tea, per pound ...	0	0	6
Tobacco (not manufactured), per cwt. ...	2	2	0
Tobacco (manufactured), per pound ...	0	1	6
Tobacco (cigars), per pound ...	0	4	0
Wine, in wood or bottles, per gallon ...	0	2	0
Woollen blankets, railway rugs, and manufactures of wool, or a mixture of wool and cotton, commonly used as woollen blankets, whether in the single article, in pairs, or in the piece, for every £100 value ...	15	0	0
Goods, wares, and merchandise not otherwise charged with duty, not prohibited to be imported, and not declared by Schedule B of this law to be free of duty, every £100 value ...	6	0	0

SCHEDULE B.

A Table of Goods Duty Free, excepting Registration Charges, as set forth in Schedule C.

Animals, living.

Agricultural implements; that is to say, ploughs, harrows, reaping machines, winnowing machines, and all other machines and implements employed in agricultural pursuits.

Books and music (printed). Maps and charts, except reprints of works protected by the English Copyright Act, or prohibited to be imported. Bread stuffs. Bricks and fire-bricks. Casks, staves for casks. Heading for casks. Hoops and hoop-iron. Coin and bullion. Coals, coke and patent fuel. Cement, Portland and Roman. Diamonds. Flour and meal (wheaten). Fresh fruit and fresh vegetables. Grain of all kinds. Grain bags, gunny bags, and bagging. Guano and other manures. Ice. Lime. Machinery used exclusively in the preparation and manufacture of any of the productions of the soil and in sawing timber, and in the making of bricks and tiles. Peas, beans and pulse of every kind. Printing presses and type. Pig-iron. Provisions, stores and articles of every description imported for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces or for the Colonial Government, provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be paid or borne by the Treasury of the United Kingdom or the Government of this Colony. Railway carriages. Rice. Salt. Slates, for roofing. Seeds, bulbs and plants, and specimens of natural history. Tiles.

Uniforms and appointments imported by and for the use of any officers of Her Majesty's civil, military or naval service, serving on full pay in this Colony, or for any militia or volunteer forces in this Colony.

Vacoa bags and wool bags, made up.

Wines and spirits, as imported or taken out of bond for the use of the Lieutenant-Governor, and for the use of Her Majesty's military officers serving on full pay in this Colony, and also for the use of the officers of Her Majesty's navy on full pay, and serving on board any of Her Majesty's ships, subject, however, to such regulations as the Collector of Customs shall think fit to make. Provided, however, that if any such wines or spirits so imported shall be subsequently sold in this Colony, except for the use or consumption of any of the officers aforesaid, the same shall, unless duty be first paid thereon, be forfeited.

SCHEDULE C.

Registration Charges on Free Goods.

	£	s.	d.
Flour, meal, rice, grain, peas, beans, &c., imported, each bag or barrel	0	0	2
Bricks, tiles, slates, coals, coke, patent fuel, pig-iron, cement, manure, lime, salt, per ton ...	0	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Machinery, agricultural implements, and all other free goods not specified by preceding rates, except goods the property of, and imported for, the Imperial or Colonial Governments, at the option of the Collector of Customs, at 1s. per ton or per package	0	0	6

SCHEDULE D.

Articles prohibited to be Imported.

Books, drawings, paintings and prints, and photographs of an immoral or indecent character. Coin, base or counterfeit.

Inland Bonded Warehouse.

Under section 10 of Law No. 18, 1866, there is leviable upon any home consumption entry, in addition to the customs duties payable thereon, a further charge of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the total amount of duty on the goods specified in said entry.

Steam-tug Fund.

By Law No. 2, 1871, passed for the purpose of raising funds to repay the Steam-tug Loan, it is enacted that on every bill of entry provided for by sections 32 and 39, Ordinance 6, 1855, for goods imported, or to be delivered from Crown or bonding warehouses, and upon which import duties shall be due and payable, there shall be charged and paid on the total amount of the import duties set forth in such entry a further sum of 3d. for every pound and proportion of a pound sterling of such total amount of duties; and on every bill of entry for goods imported free of duty on which registration charges shall be due or payable there shall be paid, in addition to the fees and charges set forth in Law No. 1, 1867, Schedule C, fees and charges at and after in the rate set forth in the following schedule:—

	£	s.	d.
Flour, meal, rice, grain, peas, beans, &c., imported, each bag or barrel	0	0	1
Bricks, tiles, slates, coals, coke, patent fuel, pig-iron, cement, manure, lime, salt, per ton	0	0	6
Machinery, agricultural implements, and all other free goods not specified by preceding rates, except goods the property of, and imported for, the Imperial or Colonial Governments, at the option of the Collector of Customs, at per ton	0	0	6
At per package	0	0	3

Under authority of Law No. 2, 1872, which came into force on July 4, 1872, the following duties are leviable in lieu of the duties heretofore payable under Law No. 1, 1867, on the articles mentioned in the following schedule:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits of all sorts, not sweetened, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so on in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, at per gallon ...	0	6	3
Spirits (sweetened), liqueurs or cordials, at per gallon ...	0	6	3
Potted fish and meats, salt beef, pork, pickles, sauces, bottled fruits, jams and jellies, refined and candy sugar, beads, for every £100 value	6	0	0
Cheese, per pound ...	0	0	1½
Picks, each ...	0	0	6

Under authority of Law No. 2, 1872, which came into force on December 31, 1872, the following duties are leviable in lieu of duties heretofore payable under Law No. 1, 1867, on the articles mentioned in the following schedule:—

	£	s.	d.
Machinery to be employed in agricultural, manu- facturing and mining operations, also in distil- lation and other chemical processes, as well as the cleaning, pressing and otherwise preparing of any article for exportation, at the option of the Collector of Customs, at per package ...	0	0	6
Or per ton weight or measurement ...	0	1	0

OSTRICHES FOR SALE.—Messrs. Berkeley and Fitzgerald have the following lot of choice birds for sale, viz. :—

1 pair of 5 year old Breeding Birds	...	£	s.	d.
6	...	60	0	0
1 " " (bred twice)	...	360	0	0
15 Birds, 2 to 5 years old, fit to pluck in August and November	...	80	0	0
	...	473	0	0

	£	s.	d.
1 pair very fine Breeding Birds, now laying (5 eggs in nest) ...	200	0	0
2 Cock Birds, 5 years old, pure white feathers ...	60	0	0
20 Young Birds, from 2 to 6 months old ...	280	0	0
Others from £10 each.			

Any number of the above may be purchased, as they will be divided to suit buyers. Apply to Berkeley and Fitzgerald, Land Agents, 8 Grave-street, Cape Town.

MARITZBURG MARKET—NATAL

Maritzburg, Feb. 25, 1878.

Henderson and Co. held a wool sale at their mart on Thursday last, when over 70 bales were offered. The following is the list of prices :—

Lot 1.	4 bales and 1 bag Natal grease, JG in diamond, 8d.	
2.	2 do. long washed, G1 in diamond, 8½d.	
3.	5 do. do. do. 10½d.	
4.	6 do. long grease do. 7½d.	
5.	4 do. grease do. 5½d.	
6.	7½ do. long grease do. 7½d.	
7.	6 do. do. do. 7½d.	
8.	5 do. do. do. 7½d.	
9.	5 do. do. do. 7½d.	
10.	4 do. grease, G3, 5½d.	
11.	3 do. washed, G3, 11½d.	
12.	6 do. long grease, G3, 7½d.	
13.	5 do. do. G3, 7d.	
14.	6 do. grease, G3, 6½d.	
15.	5 do. do. G3, 6½d.	
16.	1 bag, JG, 2½d.	

The following are the latest market prices :—Friday—Firewood, 1s. 8d. per cwt. ; mealies, 14s. 6d. per cwt. ; forage, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d. per cwt. ; eggs, 1s. 7d. per dozen ; butter (fresh), 2s. per lb. ; load of hay, 15s. Saturday—Firewood, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 9d. per cwt. ; mealies, 14s. 6d. per cwt. ; forage, 4s. to 8s. per cwt. ; eggs, 1s. 7d. per dozen ; butter (fresh), 2s. per lb. ; load of hay, 25s. ; potatoes, 2s. 6d. per cwt. ; boxes of young gum trees, 2s. 3d. to 3s. per box, of about 50 plants. The supply and price of fruit and vegetables still keep up.

At Messrs. J. Raw and Co.'s sale there was a large quantity of stock offered. A Pondo ass fetched £5 2s. ; cows, £7 to £8 6s. ;

a cow and a calf, £5 17s. 6d.; treck oxen in spans, £8 6s., £11 6s., £12 5s., £10, £9 15s., £9 3s., and £8 6s., the first of these spans is fair; fat cows, £6 16s.; horses, £6 2s. 6d. and £9 5s.; a number of small hamels, 15s.; Angora goats, 13s. 6d. Mr. James Craig sold horses at 11 guineas, 9 guineas, 11½ guineas, 7 guineas, 12½ guineas, 11½ guineas, 8 guineas, 8½ guineas; a pony, at £5 12s. 6d.; Ruby fetched £20 9s. 6d.; a mare, £11; Colboy, £20; an offer of 80 guineas for a trap, horses, and harness was declined; Deering sold at 12 guineas; a Preller bull, £9 5s.; Preller cow and calf, £4 12s. 6d.; No. 75 eagle ploughs, £3 each; shellers, £3; he also sold a quantity of crockery and furniture at good prices. At Mr. Jos. Mason's there was the usual miscellaneous assortment.

Maritzburg Agricultural Society.—At the committee meeting of this society, which was held on Saturday afternoon last, under the presidency of Mr. W. G. Baker; the Secretary read a letter he had received from the Umvoti Agricultural Society (in reply to a circular forwarded by the President, requesting the favour of their support to the proposed wool show), which stated that the society would be willing to contribute £15, provided the show was held in March. It was resolved that the Secretary should write to the Secretary of the Umvoti Society, expressing the regret of the Committee at their inability to change the date already fixed for holding the wool show (the first week in February, 1879), more especially as those who have already agreed to guarantee subscriptions have done so upon this understanding; but the Committee nevertheless hope that the sister society may yet be disposed to afford their most valuable aid and sympathy to this undertaking, in which the Umvost County should take a most prominent part. The Chairman submitted the following list of subscriptions promised, amounting to 155 guineas:—Parker, Wood & Co., A Fass, Shaw Brothers, Griffin and Chapman, W. G. Baker, each ten guineas; F. W. Moor, J. Egner & Co., C. Wolder & Co., C. C. Griffin, P. Davis and Sons, Henwood and Roseveare, Topham Brothers, T. S. Flack & Co., Harwin and Risley, Ireland & Co., Henderson & Co., Hall Brothers, J. T. Button, M'Ewan & Co., H. Dunning, Dickenson Brothers, J. Raw & Co., and Steele, Atkinson & Co., each five guineas; Dr. Sutherland, T. M'Killican, H. Bale, E. Oates, each three guineas. He hoped yet to add to the ten and five guinea list a considerable number, before applying to those likely to afford a smaller guarantee. Only one refusal had yet been met with. It was then resolved that Thursday, the 23rd day of May, 1878, be the next show day. After sundry alterations in the show list of 1877, the list of prizes and conditions for the next show were agreed to. During the revision of the

the list, discussion ensued as to the advisability of securing efficient judges for the next show, and also, that the gentlemen elected should attend, so as not to place the Committee in a difficulty at the last moment; also, that the strict enforcement of the conditions of the show, and especially those relating to stock and produce, should be adhered to, so as to prevent annoyance and confusion. Amongst the conditions it was resolved that all entries of stock should be made to the Secretary, by letter or otherwise, on or before the 20th of May next; any at a later date to be subject to a fine of 5s. on each entry, and that entries of produce be allowed not later than three p.m. on the day of the show—no entry whatever to be accepted after that hour.

From the *Natal Mercury*, March 4th, 1878.

Mr. James Craig held a sale on Thursday at the "Traveller's Rest," Kettle Fontein, on the Town Hill. The following were the prices realized:—Lot 1, 13 acres of freehold land, with buildings, £380; lot 2, 5 acres on the opposite side of the road, £40; and lot 3, 23 acres adjoining lot No. 1, £120; the whole realizing £680. After the land sale, the following prices were offered for horses, but were not sold:—Captain Hamilton's horse, a black, £22; mare, £14 10s.; "Slidy," £10; "Nancy," £16; "Bones," £11; "Sweep," £11 10s.; "Stockings," £10; "Doctor," £10; a filly, £27; a chestnut horse, £10.

Mr. J. T. Button held a produce sale yesterday. There was a large attendance, and the following high prices were realized—

WOOL.

8 bales, H. & Co., grease	8d.	3 bags	grease	6½d.
2 do.	do. 7¾d.	1 bag	washed	8¾d.
1 bale	do. 5¾d.	17½ bales, PO, grease		8¾d.
1 do.	do. 7½d.			

SKINS.

1. 7 wildebeeste skins	4¾d.	5. 33 sheep skins	6d.
2. 3 ox	do. 3d.	6. 75 ox	do. 4½d.
3. 15 blesbok	do. 3½d.	7. 29 sheep	do. 3d.
4. 73 goat	do. 5d.	8. 40 ox	do. 4½d.

The following are the latest market prices:—Wednesday. Forage, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 3d. per cwt.; potatoes, 6s. to 7s. per cwt.; fire-wood, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. per cwt.; load of hay, 26s. To-day: Forage, 5s. to 8s. per cwt.; potatoes, 5s. 3d. to 9s. 3d. per cwt.; fire-wood, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per cwt.; two loads of mixed timber,

£5 2s. 6d. per 800 feet; eggs, 1s. 9d. to 2s. per doz.; butter (fresh), 2s. per lb.; bacon, 6d. per lb.; hams, 1s. per lb.; fowls, 1s. 6d. each; ducks, 5s. 6d. per pair; pumpkins, 4s. 6d. per doz.; onions, 3d. per lb.; eschalots, 4d. per lb.; fruit and vegetables at usual prices.

Some little time ago rice of very good quality, grown in the Mashona country, south of the Zambesi, was exhibited by the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce. It was stated at the time that the grain might be bought from the natives, husked, cleaned and fit for use, at about 4s. per 100 lbs. In view of a grain scarcity, it may be well to turn attention to this source of supply. Inhambane and Sofala would be the proper seaports of this region.

Produce Sale.—Mr. J. B. Cottam (Market Master), held his 139th produce sale on Friday. Appended is a market catalogue:—

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|---------------|
| 1. | 26 bales scoured wool, | 16d.—No sale. |
| 2. | 17 do. grease do. | 7½d. |
| 3. | 1 do. coarse do. | 3d. |
| 4. | 4 do. grease do. | 5½d.—No sale. |
| 5. | 3 do. do. do. | 5½d. do. |
| 6. | 1 do. do. do. | 3d. do. |
| 7. | 4 do. do. do. | 6½d. |
| 8. | 4 do. do. do. | 5½d.—No sale. |
| 9. | 78 ox hides, | 5d.—No sale. |
| 10. | 1 bag ivory, | 9d. per lb. |
| 11. | 2 bags tails, | 2d. do. |
| 12. | 380 horns, | 3d. each. |
| 13. | 64 goat and 1 sheep skins, | 3d. each. |
| 14. | 57 blesbok skins, | 3d. per lb. |
| 15. | 35 ox hides, | 4½d. |
| 16. | 14 do. | No offer. |
| 17. | 50 pockets sugar, | 18s. |
| 18. | 50 do. do. | 16s. 6d. |
| 19. | 50 do. do. | 18s. 3d. |
| 20. | 48 do. do. | 18s. |
| 21. | 43 do. do. | 19s. 3d. |
| 22. | 31 boxes soap. | —No offer. |
| 23. | 49 packets sugar, | 19s. 3d. |

(February 26.)

The U.S.M. *Danube* took away from our port colonial produce worth £5,166.

The C.R.M.S. *Melrose* took away colonial produce valued at £5,386.

The *Elizabeth Stevens* was towed out yesterday, and sailed for London.

The U.M.S. *Natal* left for Zanzibar and East Coast ports last evening. She had on board Mr. Geetling and 103 Kaffirs for Delagoa Bay.

Messrs. Benningfield's Sale.—At Messrs. Benningfield's on Saturday prices ran as follow:—Folding chairs, 17s. to 18s. each; office revolving chairs, 30s. each; iron verandah, 2 guineas; glass, 7s. per box; bedsteads, 18s. each; paraffin, 16s. per case; soap, 7s. to 8s. per box; flour, 15s. per bag; cheese, 1s. 2d. per lb.; concertinas, 30s. per dozen; wall paper, 3d. to 5½d. per roll; blankets, 3s. each; singlets, 21s. to 24s. per dozen; lobster, 4s. 6d. per dozen; dress stuff, 1d. to 7d. per yard; coats, 2s. 6d.; trousers, 2s. 3d. per pair; tweed, 1s. 2d. per yard; show case, £10; 31 bags mealies sold at 23s.; and 240 bags at 25s.; chest of drawers, 6½ guineas; saddles, £2; coolie rice, 19s. per bag; Moselle, 45s.; and champagne, 42s. 6d. per dozen.

Messrs. Acutt's Sale.—At Messrs. Acutt's, on Saturday, the following prices were realized:—Boat, 10 guineas; packing cases, 8s. each; casks, 3s. each; meat safe, 4s. 6d.; carpenter's work bench, 10s.; chairs, 4s. to 6s. each; bedsteads, 12s. to 23s. each; easy chairs, 15s. each; lots of bedding, 22s.; spurs, 8s.; mangrove poles, 2s. 9d. each; store trucks, 1 guinea each; carpenters' tools, 15s. to £1 15s. per lot; tables, 6s. to 12s.; washstand and dressing table, 9s.; hip baths, 14s. each; paraffin stoves, 8s. each; currants, 2½d. per lb.; Anglo-Swiss milk, 7s. 6d. to 8s. per dozen; saltpetre, 1d. per lb.; double Gloucester cheese, 10d. and 11d. per lb.; oysters, 7s. per dozen; jams, 9s. 6d. per dozen; double-barrel breech-loader, 13½ guineas; boots, 4s. 6d. to 12s. per pair; mackintosh, 13s.; letter presses, 10s. to 35s. each; chamber sets, 7s. 6d. each; clocks, 8s.; lamps, 6s. to 9s. per lot; crockery, 4s. to 9s. per lot; looking-glasses, 8s. to 17s. each; soap, 6s. per box; silver watches, 22s.; carvers, 6s. 6d. per pair; harmonium, 15½ guineas; chest of drawers, £1 7s. to £2 17s.; toilet table and six glasses, 46s.; mahogany bookcase, 8½ guineas; 1,230 pieces sold at from 2d. to 3d. each; bacon, 9d. per lb.; hams, 1s. 2d.; trolley, £45; horses, 2½ to 8½ guineas; statuettes, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each.

(February 27.)

At Tattersalls.—At Messrs. Benningfield's Tattersalls' on Saturday, a cart fetched 10 guineas; trek oxen sold for £9 10s. per head; trap, harness, and horse sold for 49 guineas; other horses, 10½, 13, 13½, 14½, and 15½ guineas each.

From the *South African Mail*, 8th June, 1878.

The following are our quotations of current rates :—

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Scoured, snw. white, extra super. ...	1	7	to 1	8	per lb.
Do. do. good to super. ...	1	5½	to 1	2½	do.
Do. do. middling ...	1	4½	to 1	9	do.
Up-country scoured, superior ...	1	3½	to 1	4½	do.
Do. middling to good ...	1	2½	to 1	3½	do.
Fleecewashed, superior ...	0	11	to 1	0	do.
Do. good ...	0	10	to 0	11½	do.
Do. short and faulty ...	0	9	to 0	10	do.
Grease wool, superior clips, light and in good condition ...	0	6	to 0	7	do.
Ordinary to good (for washing) ...	0	3½	to 0	5½	do.
Inferior and heavy ...	0	5	to 0	5½	do.
Coarse and coloured ...	0	4	to 0	4½	do.

Mohair.—We have no change to report under this head. The quantity sold at public auction during the past month has been extremely small, nor have any important transactions taken place out of hand. Small odd lots, of middling quality, have realized 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., and inferior clips, 1s. to 4½d. per lb.

Skins.—Although sheepskins show no actual advance on former quotations, the demand—which last month we reported had abated—has revived, and a considerable amount of business has been done at our quotations, say ¼ per lb. over the “pence for pounds” rate. Cape sheepskins are worth 1s. to 1s. 2½d. each, and pelts are quitted at 6d. to 8d. each. In goatskins the market is unchanged, and a steady business has been done at reduced rates quoted in our last. For sound, well-cured goatskins, averaging 3 lbs. to 3½ lbs. each, free from hogbacks, as high as 10½d. per lb. has been obtained, and for lighter skins, 8½d. to 10d. per lb. Angora goatskins have still further declined to the extent of ¼d. per lb., and we quote for 3 lb. to 4 lb. skins, 7d. to 7½d. per lb. There has been no sales with either wildebeestskins or blesboksins worth mentioning.

Ox and Cow Hides have been in moderate supply during the past month, but the demand is scarcely so active as it was, and prices show a downward tendency. We quote—dry hides, firsts, 5d. to 5½d. per lb.; seconds, 4d. to 4½d. per lb. Wet salted hides in good condition, 3d. to 3½d. per lb.

Ox and Cow Horns have also declined in price, and are about 1d. each cheaper. At reduced rates there is a steady demand, and good lots have brought 6d. to 8d. each, lighter parcels being quitted at 5d. to 6½d. each.

Ivory.—Two parcels of ivory were submitted to public competition on the 25th ult. The first lot consisted of 378 tusks, weighing 2,646 lbs., averaging exactly 7 lbs. each. There were several buyers in the market, and competition was fairly sustained, the lot being taken at 5s. 7d. per lb. The other parcel submitted consisting of 122 tusks, weighing 1,242 lbs., averaging rather over 10 lbs. each. This lot was held at 6s. 9d. per lb. A small lot of 10 tusks, including one large, one medium size, and eight small, was held in at 6s. 4d. per lb. A number of small teeth were also declared not sold at 2s. 2d. per lb., and a few damaged and broken pieces brought 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. For five rhinoceros horns, good length, there was very active competition, and ultimately 3s. 6d. per lb. was obtained.

Ostrich Feathers.—The supply of ostrich feathers keeps increasing, and the quantity offered at public auction during the past month was unusually large. The market has being subject to much fluctuation, and at one time, owing to the unfavourable nature of advices received from home, prices fell to the extent of 5 per cent.; but any decline has since been recovered, and the market closed firm at current quotations, which are given elsewhere. Some very fine wild feathers have been disposed of lately, for which there was active competition, and on the 25th April a superior lot of tame feather, from the flock of J. S. Distin, Tafelberg, was sold at public auction. The descriptions most in demand are superior whites, white tails, good femina, and long blacks, and for these high rates prevail. For a fine lot of prime whites as high as £58 *per lb. has been obtained*, and white tails have realized £13 2s. 6d. per lb. The quantity of ostrich feathers sold at public auction during the past month was 4,375 lbs. Messrs. M. Lilienfeld & Co. shipped by the R.M.S. *African*, on the 27th April, a very choice parcel of ostrich feathers, selected for the Paris Exhibition.

From the *Natal Mercury*.

IMPORTS.

American Goods.—Two arrivals from the States amply supply present demand, which is not great.

Beer.—The movement of troops to the Transvaal and the hot weather combined, have pretty well cleared the market of bulk beer. The better brands in glass are also scarce in first hands, and only procurable by regular customers.

APPENDIX VII.

Tariff of Duty in the Custom House in Delagoa Bay and other Portuguese East African Colonies.

ARTICLES	Unities	Duties in Reis	Duties in £ s. d.
Brandy	Decalitre	450	0 2 0
Calico	Kilo.	130	0 0 7
Do. from India	"	90	0 0 5½
Do. scarified	"	150	0 0 7½
Do. of Carvi and Cadi (Indian Names)	"	60	0 0 3½
Do. white	"	170	0 0 8½
Do. stamped (ordinary)	"	220	0 1 0
Do. do. (fine)	"	320	0 1 5
Do. printed, in piece (ordinary Zuartes)	"	230	0 1 1
Do. do. do. (Zuarte from India)	"	130	0 0 7½
Do. do. do. (Cadi)	"	80	0 0 4½
Do. do. do. (blue Calico)	"	180	0 0 9½
Do. do. by twist (ordinary)	"	180	0 0 9½
Do. do. do. (fine)	"	240	0 1 1½
Do. do. do. (scarified)	"	260	0 1 2½
Do. do. do. (Goods from Caxe)	"	180	0 0 9½
Do. do. (Travatas)	"	40	0 0 2½
Do. do. (Carlanganis)	"	110	0 0 6
Live Animals, of all kinds ... ..	...	Livre	Free
Sugar (Crystallized)	"	30	0 0 1½
Do. (not crystallized)	"	20	0 0 1
Large Beads	"	30	0 0 1½
Sweet oil, and others to eat	Decalitre	200	0 0 11
Distilled Drinks—as Cognac, Gin, Li- quors, Whiskey, &c.	"	600	0 2 8
Fermented Drinks—Beer, Cider, Ly- dromes, &c.	"	200	0 0 11
Tar or Bitumen ... ..	...	Livre	Free
Linen Cables	Kilo.	20	0 0 1
Lime ... ..	...	Livre	Free
Tin or Pewter	"	60	0 0 3½
Masonry for construction of Buildings	...	Livre	Free
Coal	"	"	"
Casks and Staves, Head Pieces and Hoops ... ..	...	"	"
Kaffir Picks, from Bega	Kilo.	20	0 0 1
Tea	"	150	0 0 7½
Lead or Zinc	"	10	0 0 0½
Shot	"	20	0 0 1
Old Copper, in Plates and Bars	"	30	0 0 1½
Copper, from China	"	170	0 0 9
Portuguese Money, in Gold ... ..	...	Livre	Free
Foreign Money, in Gold and Silver from Portuguese Harbours	"	"	"

ARTICLES	Units	Duties in Reis	Duties in £ s. d.
Portuguese Money, in Silver or Copper, from Foreign Harbours ...	...	not allowed	
Vessels in any state or usage ...	...	3 p. cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	
Do., moved by steamer ...	...	Livre	Free
Common Guns ...	One	480	0 2 2
Flour ...	...	Livre	Free
Iron—in Bars, Plates, or Sheets ...	Kilo.	10	0 0 0½
Iron—in Nails of all kinds ...	„	20	0 0 1
Iron—in Implements and Instruments for Arts ...	„	Livre	Free
Ice ...	...	„	„
Guano and other Manure ...	...	„	„
All sorts of Pulses ...	...	„	„
Book, in any language, Printed Music, Letters, and Geographical Maps ...	...	„	„
Machines and Implements for Industry and Agriculture ...	...	„	„
Wood for construction of vessels ...	...	½ p. cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	
Butter, from Europe ...	Kilo.	120	0 0 6½
Do., from India ...	...	40	0 0 2½
Treacle ...	Decalitre	450	0 2 0
Beads ...	Kilo	40	0 0 2½
Mungas and False Coral ...	„	120	0 0 6½
Linseed Oil ...	„	30	0 0 1½
Cannons ...	...	not allowed	
Pearls, Diamonds, and other Precious Stones ...	...	½ p. cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	
Powder ...	Kilo	50	0 0 3
Typographic Presses and Types ...	...	Livre	Free
Salt ...	...	„	„
Sacks or Bags, of any kind ...	...	„	„
Seeds ...	...	„	„
Tiles ...	...	„	„
Bricks, of all kinds ...	...	„	„
Oil Paints ...	Kilo	30	0 0 1½
Paints, in Powder ...	„	20	0 0 1
Vermillion ...	„	10	0 0 0½
Fine Tin ...	„	30	0 0 1½
Wine, in casks ...	Decalitre	360	0 1 8
Wine, in bottles ...	„	600	0 2 8

All other goods not mentioned here, 6 per cent. *ad valorem*, whatever may be their nationality or procedence.

Excepted from those in the Tariff in the Custom House of Lorenzo Marquez are Calicoes, Sweet Oil, and others to eat, Linen Cables, Tin, Copper of China, Butter, Linseed Oil, and Iron, in Nails, which will pay 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The exportation in the Custom Houses of the Province is 3 per cent. *ad valorem*, with exception at Delagoa Bay, which is 1 per cent.

1 milreis equal to 4s. 5½d. English currency; 1 kilogram about 2 lbs. English; 1 decalitre equal to about 15 Imperial pints.

APPENDIX VIII.

EMIGRATION TO BRITISH COLONIES.

Prices of Land, &c., in the different Colonies, from Information for Emigrants to the British Colonies, issued by Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioner.

The following information is published by the Emigration Board for the Assistance of Persons desirous of emigrating to British Colonies.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Disposal of Lands.—The public lands are, as a rule, disposed of by sale at auction. The upset price of country land is 20s. per acre, and land of that description, which has been put up to auction, and not sold, may afterwards be bought at the upset price.

Certain lands may also be purchased on "conditional sale." By this plan anyone may, on certain notified days, make, to the land agent of the district, a written application for the conditional purchase of not less than forty nor more than 320 acres, accompanied by a deposit of one-fourth of the purchase-money, at the rate of 1s. an acre. The lands to be selected must, however, not be town or suburban lands, nor within a proclaimed gold field, unless unoccupied for gold mining purposes, and must not be within certain distances of towns or villages, varying from ten to two miles, according to the population of the place, nor reserved for town site or other public purposes. At the expiration of three years and three months the purchaser has the option of paying the balance of the purchase-money, and receiving a conveyance in fee, or of deferring the payment indefinitely, by paying interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the amount, within three months after the 1st of January in each year. The purchaser, however, must in either case prove, to the satisfaction of the minister of public lands, that he has made improvements to the extent and value required by the Act, that

he has *bonâ fide* resided continuously, either by himself or his alienees, on the land, and that he has not alienated it until after, at least, one year's *bonâ fide* residence thereon.

January and February are the hottest months; March and December, May and September, June and August are of nearly equal temperature, and April is the same as the mean of October and November.

VICTORIA.

Disposal of Crown Lands.—The disposal of Crown lands in Victoria is regulated by the "Land Act, 1869," which is intended to facilitate the acquisition of land by *bonâ fide* settlers. The lands are obtainable either (1) by selection at 1s. per acre, payable by instalments, or (2) by auction at an upset price of 1s. per acre, prompt payment.

1. Persons desirous of purchasing land in any district not specially exempted may, subject to certain regulations as to boundaries, select any quantity of unoccupied land not exceeding 320 acres before it has been surveyed, and obtain an occupation licence for three years at a yearly rent of 2s. per acre. The licence is not transferable. The licensee is required to fence the land within two years; to reside upon it for two years and a half; and during the currency of his licence to cultivate at least one acre out of every ten included in it. If these conditions have been fulfilled, he is entitled, at the end of three years, at his option, either to pay 14s. an acre for the land, which then becomes his own, or to obtain a lease of it for seven years at a yearly rental of 2s. per acre. When the payments (which may be made in anticipation) have amounted to 20s. an acre, a grant in fee is issued by the Governor.

2. Crown lands, to an extent not exceeding 200,000 acres a year, are also disposed of at auction at an upset price of not less than 20s. an acre. Lands exposed to auction, and not sold, may afterwards be purchased at the upset price, or at the highest price bid at the sale.

Temperature and Climate.—The mean annual temperature, as deduced from a long series of meteorological observations, is 58°.

In autumn and winter the northerly winds exceed the southerly, and in spring and summer the southerly winds exceed the northerly. In summer the north winds are dry and often hot, but at night the wind frequently changes to the south-west or south; and from either of these points it is always cool and refreshing. The mean rainfall in the year is nearly thirty inches.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Disposal of Lands.—The waste lands of the Crown are, for the purposes of sale, classified as town, suburban, and country land. All Crown lands, except pastoral, are sold by auction after due public notice; but country lands, which have been put up to auction and not sold, may, in certain cases, be sold by private contract at the upset price, or such higher price as may have been bid at any auction. The lowest upset price is £1 per acre; but the Government fix a higher price for town lots, and for country lots, on which lawful improvements have been made.

Climate.—During nine or ten months in the year it is agreeable. What are called winter months (*i.e.* June, July, and August) is, in truth, a rainy season, and would be considered in England, merely a wet summer. The only disagreeable portion of the year is the three summer months, *viz.*, December, January, and February, when the sun attains great power, and when the winds from the distant interior greatly increase the natural heat of the season.

QUEENSLAND.

Disposal of Crown Lands.—Any quantity up to 80 acres may be selected within a homestead area, but the selector can also take up, outside such area, as much more as will bring up his holding to 160 acres.

Upset Price.—The upset price of the greater portion of the land now open for conditional purchase is 5s. per acre, some of it at 10s. per acre. Applicants entitled to select would obtain this land at these rates if no other applications were recorded but their own. In the event of competition, it is sold to the highest bidder.

Within homestead areas, the selector must himself continuously and honestly reside for five years, and effect improvements of the value of 10s. per acre. Outside of those areas, he may continuously reside either by himself or by bailiff, must spend during the 10 years of his lease on houses, cultivation, or fencing, a sum equal to the whole of the purchase money, calculated at 10s. per acre.

Timber Licences.—Licences to cut timber, quarry stone, or make bricks, may be obtained for all Crown lands; but, unless with consent of the owner, no such operation can be carried on within two miles of any head station.

Mineral Lands.—The "Mineral Lands Act of 1872" provides for the sale of Crown lands for mining purposes (gold excepted)

at 30s. per acre, and for leasing them at 5s. per acre per annum. Mining licences can be obtained at 10s. per annum each person.

Gold Mining.—By the "Gold Fields Act" a right to mine for gold on all Crown lands can be obtained for 10s. a year, and to the discoverer of a gold-bearing reef is awarded as follows:—

With 100 feet	} Along line of reef if less than	{ 400 yards One mile Two miles Ten miles Over ten miles	} Distant from any line of reef worked.
" 150 "			
" 200 "			
" 300 "			
" 500 "			

Miners' Rights.—The holder of a "miner's right" is entitled to 50 feet by 40 deep along the line of reef, or a company is entitled to 50 feet by 400 deep each man.

The conditions under which these "miners' rights" are allowed are that the claims must have boundaries marked at right angles to base line, must be registered, and worked by half the number of miners to whom they are allotted.

Leases of land not exceeding 21 acres may also be obtained for a term of 21 years, after a gold field has been two years proclaimed, at a rental of £1 per acre per annum.

TASMANIA.

Disposal of Lands.—Ordinary public lands are disposed of by auction at an upset price of not less than 10s. per acre, and by private contract at the rate of £1 per acre.

With the view of facilitating the acquisition of Crown lands by persons of limited capital, they are also disposed of on deferred payments extending over 14 years, in lots not exceeding 100 acres; but in these cases continuous residence by the purchaser, his tenant, or servant, is required until the whole of the purchase money is paid. The price of each of these credit lots is £133 6s. 8d., or at the rate of £1 6s. 8d. per acre; the £33 6s. 8d. being for the credit given. In addition to the price, there is a charge of £8 15s. for survey fees, 15s. for the deed of grant, and 10s. 4d. for recording it.

NEW ZEALAND.

Disposal of Land.—The general rules on which land is disposed of in the different land districts of New Zealand, are as follows:—

In Auckland.—In Auckland waste lands of the Crown are divided into town, suburban, country lands and land for special settlement.

The town and suburban lands are sold by auction at an upset price, fixed by the Waste Lands Board.

General country lands may be sold in sections of not less than forty acres each, by auction or by private contract, at the rate of not less than 10s. per acre.

In Canterbury.—In Canterbury, the waste lands are divided into town and rural. Town lands are sold by auction at an upset price, fixed by the Waste Lands Board, and rural lands, in lots of not less than twenty acres each, at an upset price of 40s. per acre.

In Marlborough.—In Marlborough, the public lands are divided into town, suburban, rural, pasture, and mineral lands. The size of the lots, and the upset price of town, suburban and mineral lands is fixed by the Waste Lands Board. The upset price of rural land is not less than 20s. an acre, and of pasture land not less than 5s. per acre.

In Nelson.—In Nelson the public lands are divided into town, suburban, mineral, and rural lots, and are all sold by auction at upset prices determined by the Land Board, that for rural land being between 5s. and 40s. per acre.

In Otago.—In Otago, lands are divided into town and rural lots. The town lands are sold by auction, at a price fixed by the Waste Land Board, and rural land (in sections of not less than ten acres) at the upset price of 20s. per acre; but, if, after having been exposed to sale for seven years, it remains unsold, it may be again put up to auction at 10s. per acre. Part is sold at auction at an upset price of 5s. an acre, or declared open for selection at 10s. an acre to an extent not exceeding 500 acres to any one purchaser.

In Southland.—In Southland district, the waste lands of the Crown are divided into town and rural. Town land is sold by auction at an upset price fixed by the Government, and rural land in lots of not less than 20 acres, at 20s. an acre.

Pasture licences are issued at a rental varying with the size of the run from 16s. 8d. to £2 per 100 acres.

In Taranaki.—In Taranaki, formerly called New Plymouth, land is divided into town and rural lots, and is disposed of by auction. The upset price for rural land is 10s. per acre, and for town land not less than 20s. per acre. Town lots do not exceed a quarter of an acre, and rural lots vary from 40 to 240 acres.

In Wellington and Hawkes Bay.—In Wellington and Hawkes Bay, the lands are divided into town, suburban, and rural. Town and suburban lots within the limits of any hundred, are sold by auction at an upset price fixed by the Land Board. Without the limits of the hundred, lands may be purchased at

10s. an acre, and inferior land is put up to auction at 5s. an acre. The size of the lots in either case is not to be less than 80 acres.

In Westland.—In Westland, the public lands are divided into town, suburban, and first and second class rural lands. Town lots are sold by auction. The Land Board fixes the size of the lots and the upset price. Suburban lots are sold by auction at an upset price of not less than £3 per acre, in lots varying from 5 to 20 acres. Rural lands of both classes are sold at a fixed uniform price, the first class in lots of not less than 30 acres at £2 per acre, and the second class in lots of not less than 50 acres at £1 per acre.

Climate.—The mean annual temperature of the North Island of New Zealand is 57° Fahrenheit, and of the South Island 52°.

January and February, which months correspond to July and August in England, are the warmest months, and June and July, corresponding to our December and January, are the coldest. The nights are about 12° colder than the days. The difference between the mean temperature of the coldest and warmest months in the year in New Zealand is about 20°.

Dominion Crown Lands.—The management of Crown Lands in the Dominion of Canada, has been given up to the Local Governments.

Price of Land in the Province of Quebec.—In the Province of Quebec the price of Crown lands ranges from thirty to sixty cents, that is, from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. sterling per acre. In the eastern portion of the province the price is generally about thirty cents the acre, and in the district of Gaspé, and in the Saguenay territory, it is as low as twenty cents, or 10d. sterling, but the land is mostly of inferior quality.

Price of Land in the Province of Ontario.—In the province of Ontario, if the land is sold for cash, the price is seventy-five cents, or about 3s. 1½d. sterling per acre, or if sold on credit, one dollar, or 4s. 2d. per acre.

Purchases of dominion lands may be made to the extent of 640 acres at 1 dollar per acre. But no larger quantity than 640 acres will be made to any one person.

Besides the Government, there are three public companies from which wild lands can be purchased, viz., the Canada Company, the British American Land Company, and the Canadian Land and Emigration Company. The first of these companies acquired from the Government in the year 1828, about 2,000,000 acres in Canada West, of which about half was in one block in the Huron district, and the rest in various parts of the Province of Ontario, between the Rivers Ottawa and St. Clair. All their lands have been sold or leased except about 285,000 acres. They

dispose of their remaining land either by way of lease for seven years, with the option of purchase, or by sale for ready money. The price varies from 10s. to £6 per acre. The greater portion of the land is wild land.

The British American Land Company was incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament in 1834. Their land is in the eastern townships in the Province of Quebec, where they purchased from the Crown, and from private parties about 1,094,000 acres. Of this they have sold about 948,000 acres. They are now offering for sale nearly the whole remaining portion of their estate, in quantities to suit all classes of settlers. Their present price and conditions of sale are, for good land, on an average 15s. sterling per acre, payable one fifth in cash and the remainder in four yearly instalments. Inferior lands can be purchased at prices to be arranged at their offices in the colony.

The Canadian Land and Emigration Company commenced its operations in 1861, and owns nine townships of a total area of over 400,000 acres in the county of Haliburton, Province of Ontario. The company has induced the Victoria Railway Company to continue the construction of their road to the village of Haliburton, which section, it is expected, will be open for traffic during the summer of 1878. The village of Haliburton is supplied with town hall, post office (daily mail), telegraph office, mills, stores and other modern conveniences. The Church of England, Presbyterians, and Wesleyan Methodists have each an appropriate church edifice and a resident clergyman. There is also an excellent school at Haliburton. The distance by rail from Toronto to Haliburton is about 125 miles. The terms of sale of the company's lands are, in Dysart, 3 dollars and in other townships 1 dollar 50 cents per acre when the whole of the purchase money is paid down, and in Dysart 4 dollars, and in other townships 2 dollars per acre when one-fifth cash is paid down, and the balance in four annual instalments.

In Prince Edward Island, except a small quantity of town lands, the Crown lands have been nearly all disposed of. But by certain Colonial Acts the Local Government is authorized to repurchase from proprietors their unsold lands, and to resell them to the present tenants or otherwise. Such of these purchased lands as now remain on hand, may be obtained on application at the Provincial Land Office, at from 4s. to 8s. sterling per acre, according to locality and quantity. By a Provincial act of 1868, the Governor in Council is authorized to set out any part of the wilderness land in farms of not less than 50 nor more than 100 acres, to be sold at such price as the Governor in Council may fix.

Climate.—As regards the Province of Quebec, formerly called Lower Canada, the prominent feature of the climate is a dry continental atmosphere for the greater part of the year. The winter begins in November and ends in April. During the greater part of that period the snow covers the ground to the depth of from two to four feet, and puts a stop to all out-door farm labour, except “lumbering,” that is, preparing and getting timber out of the forests, ready to be floated down the rivers when they become unfrozen. Live stock requires to be housed while the snow lasts.

The thermometer at Quebec sometimes, though rarely, marks more than 20° below zero. Nevertheless, except during snow storms, the weather is usually calm and bright. The atmosphere is pure and clear, and the cold though sharp, is dry. The dryness and depth of the snow, which obliterates ordinary roads and renders the use of vehicles on wheels impracticable, affords facilities for travelling and for conveying produce to market by sleighs, which open lines of communication across the country in any desired direction. Two horses on good sleighing roads will carry with ease, and at a fast pace, loads which on wheels and on an ordinary road they could only draw at a walking pace. But if the winter is longer and colder, the summer, on the other hand, is shorter and hotter than in England.

From observations taken for a year, it appears that the mean range of the thermometer is as follows :—

		Quebec	Ontario
Summer Quarter	...	65.6	65.0
Winter	„	14.5	24.0

New Brunswick.—In New Brunswick, the winters though cold are not generally so severe as in the Province of Quebec. The range of the thermometer at St. John, on the Bay of Fundy, is said to be from 15° below to 88° above zero, and at Fredericton, from 20° below to 90° above zero.

COMPARATIVE Area, Population, and Finances of the different SOUTH AFRICAN COLONIES, and the two REPUBLICS,
according to the latest Returns taken from F. JEPPE'S Transvaal Almanack for 1877.

Name of Colony or State	Approx. Area in Square Miles	Population (Census 1875)		Proportion of Population to Square Mile	Finances (as per published Returns)			Public Debt	Remarks
		European	Native		Revenue	Expenditure			
Cape Colony*	199,950	236,783	484,719	3.70	£ 1,602,918	d. (1875) 0 0 s. 2,122,575 d. 0 0	£ (1874) 2,007,558	(a) Besides this debt there is an amount guaranteed by Government of £392,150.	
Natal†	18,630	19,990	287,011	136.50	(b) 260,271	8 2 (b) 307,025 (1874) 14 2	331,600	(b) The actual receipts and disbursements during the nine months of 1876 are: Revenue, £304,749 17s. 10d.; expenditure, £272,307 17s. 9d. Estimates for 1876 are: Revenue, £306,435; expenditure, £336,510 1s. 9d.	
Basutoland	8,442	—	140,000 (1873)	16.50	16,000	0 0 (1876) 9,500 0 0	None (1875)	(c) These are the estimates. The actual expenditure for 1875 is stated at £94,000.	
Griqualand West	16,630	9,926	15,551 (1875)	1.50	(c) 97,650	0 0 (c) 95,095 (1874-75) 6 0	170,000 (approx.) (1874) 58,915 (approx. in Dec. 1874)		
Orange Free State	42,527	50,000	25,000	1.75	100,958	19 1 98,242 7 11	(1876) 248,088 (approx. in Oct. 1875)		
Transvaal or S. A. Republic	115,000	45,000	300,000	3.00	73,862	7 3 (1875-76) 72,229 4 4			

* The above returns include British Kaffraria, with an area of 3,463 square miles, and a population of 83,291; and also Griqualand East, with an area of 3,462 square miles, and a population of 35,000. The European population includes a fluctuating population of 6,339 on shipboard, in huts, and in waggonas the native total includes 214,133 Kaffirs or Bechuana, 98,561 Hottentots, 73,506 Fingoes, 10,817 Malays, and 87,184 mixed races.

† The population of natives includes 9,147 coolies. The following is the result of the last census of Durban, in July, 1876. White, 4,833; Kaffirs, 2,903 Indians, 1,450; total, 9,133.

[illegible][illegible]

JANUARY.

MEMORANDA.

JANUARY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	New Moon, 3rd, 3h. 58m. p.m. First Quarter, 11th, 8h. 42m. p.m. Full Moon, 19th, 2h. 6m. a.m. Last Quarter, 25th, 5h. 45m. p.m.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises or sets
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Tu	1	New Year's Day, Public Holiday	5 14	6 54	r 3 0 a.m.
W	2	Second N. Year's Day, do.	5 15	6 54	3 54
Th	3		5 16	6 54	4 54
F	4	Decl. of War against Dingaan, 1840	5 17	6 54	7 42 p.m.
S	5	Battle of Crocodile River, 1864	5 17	6 54	8 18
SUN	6	EPIPHANY. Old Christmas Day	5 18	6 55	8 52
M	7		5 18	6 55	9 22
Tu	8	Sir T. Shepstone born, 1817	5 19	6 55	9 48
W	9		5 20	6 55	10 15
Th	10	Capit. of Capetown, 1806	5 20	6 55	10 42
F	11		5 21	6 55	11 9
S	12		5 22	6 55	11 40
SUN	13	1st SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY	5 23	6 55	—
M	14		5 24	6 55	0 17 a.m.
Tu	15	Hunting begins	5 24	6 55	1 1
W	16		5 25	6 55	1 53
Th	17	Battle of Mozilikatse at Mosiga, 1836	5 26	6 55	2 55
F	18	Treaty with Hogge and Owen, Sand	5 27	6 55	4 3
S	19	[River, 1852]	5 28	6 55	5 16
SUN	20	2nd SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY	5 29	6 55	r 8 30 p.m.
M	21	Government School vacation ends	5 29	6 55	9 6
Tu	22	Sir T. Shepstone a. in Pretoria, 1877	5 30	6 54	9 39
W	23		5 31	6 54	10 12
Th	24		5 31	6 54	10 47
F	25		5 32	6 53	11 26
S	26		5 33	6 53	—
SUN	27	3rd SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY	5 34	6 53	0 9 a.m.
M	28		5 34	6 52	0 56
Tu	29		5 35	6 52	1 48
W	30		5 36	6 51	2 45
Th	31		5 37	6 51	3 43

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Sow peas, celery, lettuce, endive, mustard, cress, or any small salading, and turnips, carrots, and French beans. Plant out savoys, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, and cabbages. A few red potatoes may also be planted. Keep tomatoes well dressed. Eschalots and onions pull up and dry as soon as their leaves become yellow. Gather green tomatoes for preserving; also, sweet aromatic herbs, and dry them for keeping; and any seeds as they come to maturity.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

FEBRUARY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	New Moon, 2nd, 10h. 12m. a.m. First Quarter, 10th, 3h. 12m. p.m. Full Moon, 17th, 1h. 12m. p.m. Last Quarter, 24th, 5h. 8m. a.m.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises or sets
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
F	1		5 37	6 50	r 4 41 a.m.
S	2	Eclipse of the Sun, invisible in S.A.	5 38	6 50	s 6 52 p.m.
SUN	3	4th SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY	5 39	6 49	7 23
M	4	Piet Retief murdered by Zulus, 1838	5 40	6 49	7 51
Tu	5		5 40	6 48	8 17
W	6	First Gold discovered at Lydenburg by	5 41	6 48	8 43
Th	7	[Parsons, McLachlan, and Valentine	5 42	6 47	9 10
F	8		5 42	6 46	9 40
S	9		5 43	6 46	10 14
SUN	10	5th SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY	5 44	6 45	10 53
M	11		5 45	6 44	11 39
Tu	12	Payable Gold Fields op. Australia, 1851	5 45	6 44	—
W	13	Proc. of Groundwet, 1858	5 46	6 43	0 34 a.m.
Th	14	Panda ap. King by Boers, 1840, St.	5 47	6 42	1 38
F	15	[Valentine	5 47	6 42	2 48
S	16		5 48	6 41	4 1
SUN	17	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY. Partial Eclipse	5 48	6 40	5 13
M	18	[of Moon, invisible in S.A.	5 49	6 39	r 7 35 p.m.
Tu	19	King of Holland born, 1817	5 49	6 38	8 9
W	20	Treaty of Peace with Moshesh, 1867	5 50	6 37	8 45
Th	21		5 51	6 36	9 24
F	22		5 52	6 36	10 6
S	23	O.R. Sovereignty abandoned, 1854	5 52	6 35	10 54
SUN	24	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY, St. MATHIAS	5 53	6 34	11 46
M	25		5 53	6 33	—
Tu	26		5 54	6 32	0 41 a.m.
W	27		5 54	6 31	1 38
Th	28		5 55	6 30	2 35

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Sow carrots, to draw young in Winter. Take up eschalots. Top late-sown peas, to forward their productiveness in the early Winter. Plant for the main crop of potatoes early in this month, having taken the precaution to have the seed properly got up and preserved from ripe tubers, and earth up those placed in the ground last month. Keep peas and beans well earthed up. The turnip and carrot beds should be looked to, that the plants do not stand too thick, and all weeds should be pulled out. Plant leeks.

MARCH.

Day of Week	Day of Month	New Moon, 4th, 5h. 19m. a.m. First Quarter, 12th, 6h. 2m. a.m. Full Moon, 18th, 11h. 2m. p.m. Last Quarter, 25th, 6h. 45m. p.m.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises or sets
			h. m. h. m.		h. m.
F	1	Cape Colony rtd. to Dutch Gov., 1803	5 55	6 29	r 3 32 a.m.
S	2	Postal conv. with Cape Colony, 1872	5 56	6 28	4 27
SUN	3	QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY	5 57	6 28	5 21
M	4		5 57	6 27	s 6 21 p.m.
Tu	5	Shrove Tuesday	5 58	6 26	6 47
W	6	Ash-Wednesday	5 58	6 25	7 14
Th	7	Slavery abolished, 1852	5 59	6 24	7 43
F	8	Cape of Good Hope dis., '92. Last	5 59	6 23	8 15
S	9	[Volksraad Session ends, 1877	6 06	6 22	8 51
SUN	10	1st SUNDAY IN LENT	6 06	6 21	9 34
M	11		6 16	6 20	10 25
Tu	12	Basutoland dec. British Colony, 1858	6 16	6 18	11 23
W	13		6 26	6 17	—
Th	14		6 26	6 16	0 27 a.m.
F	15		6 36	6 15	1 37
S	16		6 36	6 14	2 47
SUN	17	2nd SUNDAY IN LENT. St. Patrick's	6 46	6 13	3 57
M	18	[Day	6 46	6 12	5 7
Tu	19		6 56	6 11	r 6 39 p.m.
W	20	First Agricultural Show Potchefstroom,	6 56	6 10	7 17
Th	21	[1867	6 66	6 9	7 59
F	22	Emperor William born, 1797	6 66	6 8	8 45
S	23		6 76	6 7	9 36
SUN	24	3rd SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 76	6 6	10 32
M	25	Annunciation. Lady Day	6 76	6 5	11 31
Tu	26	Government School Vacation begins	6 86	6 4	—
W	27		6 86	6 3	0 29 a.m.
Th	28		6 96	6 2	1 26
F	29		6 96	6 0	2 22
S	30	[Panda, 1858	6 105	59	3 16
SUN	31	4th SUNDAY IN LENT. Treaty with	6 105	58	4 9

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Plant out celery in deep trenches, well manured. Sow turnips. Earth up potatoes. Take up onions as well as eschalots, to store in a dry place. Sow lettuce to stand the Winter. Everything required for the Winter should all be planted out early this month, if it has not been done before. Remove everything that is decaying. Sow peas, and water them, if necessary. This is the best time for making rhubarb beds. Gather pot-herbs.

APRIL.

Day of Week	Day of Month	New Moon, 2nd, 11h. 10m. p.m. First Quarter, 10th, 4h. 50m. p.m. Full Moon, 17th, 7h. 53m. a.m. Last Quarter, 24th, 10h. 28m. a.m.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises or sets
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
M	1		6 10	5 57	r 5 1 a.m.
Tu	2		6 11	5 56	5 53
W	3	Union with Lydenburg, 1860	6 11	5 55	s 5 46 p.m.
Th	4		6 12	5 54	6 17
F	5		6 12	5 53	6 53
S	6		6 13	5 52	7 34
SUN	7	5th SUNDAY IN LENT. Government	6 13	5 51	8 21
M	8	[School Vacation ends	6 14	5 50	9 16
Tu	9	King of Belgium born, 1835	6 14	5 49	10 18
W	10		6 15	5 48	11 24
Th	11		6 15	5 47	—
F	12	Annexation of the Transvaal. Procla-	6 15	5 46	0 31 a.m.
S	13	[mation of Sir T. Shepstone, 1877	6 16	5 45	1 38
SUN	14	PALM SUNDAY	6 16	5 44	2 45
M	15	Ex-President Burgers born, 1834	6 17	5 43	3 53
Tu	16		6 17	5 42	5 1
W	17		6 18	5 41	6 10
Th	18		6 18	5 40	r 6 33 p.m.
F	19	Good Friday. Public Holiday	6 19	5 39	7 23
S	20	[Europe, 1876	6 19	5 39	8 19
SUN	21	EASTER DAY. Pre. Burgers r. from	6 20	5 38	9 19
M	22	Easter Monday. Public Holiday	6 20	5 37	10 19
Tu	23	St. George	6 21	5 36	11 17
W	24		6 21	5 35	—
Th	25	St. Mark	6 22	5 34	0 14 a.m.
F	26		6 22	5 33	1 10
S	27		6 22	5 33	2 4
SUN	28	LOW SUNDAY	6 23	5 32	2 55
M	29		6 23	5 31	3 47
Tu	30	Battle of Zwart Koppies, 1845	6 24	5 30	4 40

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Take up carrots to store. Divide and re-plant herbs, and dress strawberry beds. Clear away all weeds and useless remains of preceding crops, and carry everything of this sort to the manure-heap. Cauliflower, broccoli, and Brussels sprouts should have the earth drawn well up to their stems. Manure and dig any ground that may now be unoccupied. Pull out late-sown turnips, if the beds are too thick. Sow another crop of peas, and well water after. Manure asparagus beds.

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MAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	New Moon, 2nd, 2h. 46m. p.m. First Quarter, 10th, 0h. 28m. a.m. Full Moon, 16th, 4h. 26m. p.m. Last Quarter, 24th, 3h. 37m. a.m.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises or sets
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
W	1		6 24	5 29	r 5 34 a.m.
Th	2		6 25	5 29	6 31
F	3		6 25	5 28	s 5 32 p.m.
S	4		6 26	5 27	6 18
SUN	5	2nd SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. President	6 26	5 27	7 12
M	6	[Brand sworn in third time, 1874	6 27	5 26	8 12
Tu	7	Transit of Mercury slightly visible here.	6 27	5 25	9 16
W	8	Ext. Cont. 5.8 b.m. Int. Cont.	6 28	5 25	10 23
Th	9	5.11 p.m. Sun sets 5.25.	6 29	5 24	11 29
F	10		6 29	5 24	—
S	11		6 30	5 23	0 34 a.m.
SUN	12	3rd SUNDAY AFTER EASTER	6 30	5 22	1 38
M	13	Treaty with Dingaan, 1839	6 30	5 22	2 43
Tu	14	Lydenburg-Gd.-fields pld., 1873	6 31	5 21	3 49
W	15		6 32	5 21	4 57
Th	16	Treaty with Mosilikatse, 1853. New	6 32	5 20	6 6
F	17	Try. with Portugal ratified by	6 33	5 20	r 6 4 p.m.
S	18	Volksraad, 1876	6 33	5 19	7 3
SUN	19	4th SUNDAY AFTER EASTER	6 34	5 19	8 4
M	20		6 34	5 18	9 5
Tu	21		6 35	5 18	10 4
W	22		6 35	5 18	11 1
Th	23	Battle of Congella, Natal, 1842	6 36	5 17	11 55
F	24	Queen Victoria born, 1819 (Holiday)	6 36	5 17	—
S	25	Review of Troops and hoisting Br. flag	6 37	5 17	0 48 a.m.
SUN	26	ROGATION SUNDAY [at Pretoria, 1877	6 37	5 16	1 40
M	27		6 38	5 16	2 33
Tu	28		6 38	5 16	3 27
W	29	Ascension Day (Holiday). Ratfic. of	6 39	5 16	4 22
Th	30	[Trts. with Belg. and Holl., 1876	6 39	5 15	5 20
F	31	Corpus Christi	6 40	5 15	6 22

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Dig up the principal crop of potatoes, keeping a few in the ground for family use during winter. Earth up celery high, as also cauliflowers, broccoli, savoy, and cabbages, pressing the earth well to the stems. Winter-dress rhubarb beds. Plant savoy for seed, and water. Sow another crop of peas, and water them; indeed, all growing crops of peas must have water now in the early mornings often.

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

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JUNE.

Day of Week	Day of Month	New Moon, 1st, 3h. 43m. a.m. First Quarter, 8th, 5h. 50m. a.m. Full Moon, 15th, 1h. 46m. a.m. Last Quarter, 22nd, 9h. 10m. p.m. New Moon, 30th, 2h. 26m. p.m.	Sun rises	Sun rises	Moon rises or sets
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
S	1		6 40	5 15	s 5 5 p.m.
SUN	2	SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION	6 40	5 15	6 4
M	3		6 41	5 15	7 8
Tu	4		6 41	5 15	8 15
W	5		6 42	5 15	9 21
Th	6		6 42	5 14	10 26
F	7		6 43	5 14	11 30
S	8	[Moshesh, 1865	6 43	5 14	—
SUN	9	WHIT SUNDAY. Proc. of war against	6 43	5 14	0 34 a.m.
M	10	Whit Monday (Holiday)	6 44	5 14	1 38
Tu	11	St. Barnabas	6 44	5 15	2 43
W	12	Volkr. Res. to issue Ryksd, Notes, 1865	6 45	5 15	3 49
Th	13		6 45	5 15	4 56
F	14		6 45	5 15	6 1
S	15		6 45	5 15	r 5 48 p.m.
SUN	16	TRINITY SUNDAY	6 46	5 15	6 50
M	17		6 46	5 15	7 50
Tu	18	Battle of Waterloo, 1815. L.V.C. dis-	6 46	5 15	8 49
W	19	[banded, 1876	6 47	5 16	9 45
Th	20	Queen's Accession, 1837	6 47	5 16	10 38
F	21		6 47	5 16	11 31
S	22		6 47	5 16	—
SUN	23	1st SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	6 47	5 16	0 23 a.m.
M	24	St. John's Day. Supp. Treaty with	6 48	5 17	1 16
Tu	25	[Hogge and Owen, 1852	6 48	5 17	2 11
W	26		6 48	5 17	3 8
Th	27		6 48	5 17	4 8
F	28	Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838	6 48	5 18	5 8
S	29		6 48	5 18	6 8
SUN	30	2nd SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	6 48	5 19	s 4 54 p.m.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

If the last-sown peas are well out of the ground, sow again for succession, and water. A little salading may be sown in warm situations, and water and shade. Look to potatoes and other things in store. Look to asparagus and rhubarb beds, or to anything top-dressed, and keep the ground from getting too hard. Plants are never entirely at rest or stationary; so long as they continue alive, the processes of vegetable life are going forward with more or less rapidity

JUNE.

MEMORANDA.

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JULY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	First Quarter, 7th, 10h. 15m. a.m. Full Moon, 14th, oh. 54m. p.m. Last Quarter, 22nd, 2h. 11m. p.m. New Moon, 29th, 11h. 35m. p.m.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises or sets
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
M	1	Pres. Burgers sworn in five years, 1872	6 48	5 19	s 6 1 p.m.
Tu	2	Treaty with Moshete, 1873, and Amas-	6 48	5 19	7 10
W	3	[wasi, 1875]	6 48	5 19	8 18
Th	4	American Independence, 1776	6 48	5 20	9 24
F	5	Bat. Matebis Kop, 1876, C. Mears, kld.	6 48	5 20	10 27
S	6	Sir Lowry's Pass opened, 1830	6 48	5 21	11 31
SUN	7	3rd SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	6 48	5 21	—
M	8	Postal Con. with Natal, 1878. Ratf. of	6 48	5 21	0 36 a.m.
Tu	9	[Portg. Treaty of 1869, 1871]	6 48	5 22	1 41
W	10		6 48	5 22	2 47
Th	11		6 48	5 23	3 51
F	12		6 47	5 23	4 52
S	13	Marshal McMahon born, 1808	6 47	5 24	5 47
SUN	14	4th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Battle of	6 47	5 24	6 36
M	15	[Vetchkop, 1865]	6 47	5 25	r 6 37 p.m.
Tu	16		6 47	5 25	7 34
W	17		6 46	5 25	8 29
Th	18		6 46	5 26	9 22
F	19		6 46	5 26	10 14
S	20		6 45	5 27	11 7
SUN	21	5th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Treaties	6 45	5 27	12 0
M	22	[with Amazwasi, 1855 and 1865]	6 45	5 28	—
Tu	23	Andries Pretorius died, 1853	6 44	5 28	0 55 a.m.
W	24		6 44	5 28	1 53
Th	25	St. James's. Treaty with Umswaas.	6 43	5 28	2 54
F	26	[1846. Boers aban. Natal, 1842]	6 43	5 30	3 53
S	27	[discovered Gold at Tatin, 1867]	6 42	5 30	4 51
SUN	28	6th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Mauch	6 42	5 31	5 45
M	29	Eclipse of the Sun, invisible in S.	6 41	5 31	6 34
Tu	30	[Africa. Treaty with Portu. 1869]	6 41	5 31	s 6 1 p.m.
W	31		6 40	5 31	7 10

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Earth up peas, and keep them watered now and then in the early mornings. Clean any winter onions from weeds. Manure and top-dress asparagus beds. Note the position of last year's crops, in order to fill the same spots with plants of a different character. Turn over manure heaps, and slightly water them during the process. Plant out rhubarb in very deep and rich soil.

JULY.

MEMORANDA.

AUGUST.

Day of Week	Day of Month	First Quarter, 5th, 3h. 14m. p.m. Full Moon, 13th, 2h. 11m. a.m. Last Quarter, 21st, 6h. 3m. a.m. New Moon, 28th, 7h. 55m. a.m.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises or sets
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Th	1	Lammas Day. Treaty of Commerce	6 39	5 33	s 8 16 p.m.
F	2	with O.F. State, 1872. Battle of	6 39	5 33	9 22
S	3	Sekukuni, 1876	6 38	5 34	10 28
SUN	4	7th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 38	5 34	11 34
M	5		6 37	5 35	—
Tu	6		6 36	5 35	0 40 a.m.
W	7	War declared against Moshesh, 1865	6 36	5 36	1 44
Th	8	Natal aband. by Boers to British Go-	6 35	5 36	2 45
F	9	[vernment, 1843	6 34	5 36	3 41
S	10		6 33	5 37	4 32
SUN	11	8th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 32	5 37	5 16
M	12	Partial Eclipse of the Moon. First	6 32	5 38	5 54
Tu	13	cont. 11.18 p.m. Last cont. 4.49	6 31	5 38	6 27
W	14	a.m.	6 30	5 39	r 7 14 p.m.
Th	15	Battle of Thaba Bosigo, 1875	6 29	5 39	8 7
F	16	Boundary Line defined with Sichel,	6 28	5 40	8 59
S	17	[1870	6 28	5 40	9 52
SUN	18	9th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	6 27	5 40	10 46
M	19		6 26	5 41	11 42
Tu	20		6 25	5 41	—
W	21		6 24	5 42	0 40 a.m.
Th	22		6 23	5 42	1 39
F	23		6 22	5 43	2 37
S	24	St. Bartholomew	6 21	5 43	3 32
SUN	25	10th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	5 20	5 43	4 22
M	26		5 19	5 44	5 7
Tu	27		6 18	5 44	5 47
W	28	Battle of Boomplaats, 1848	6 17	5 45	s 5 57 p.m.
Th	29		5 16	5 45	7 5
F	30	Battle of Sichel, 1852	5 15	5 46	8 13
S	31	Button dis. Gold at Marabastad, 1871	5 14	5 46	9 21

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Herbs of most kinds may be planted where water and shade can be afforded them. A few potatoes may be planted early in the month. Sow a few esculent and culinary herbs, such as French beans, carrots, lettuces, radishes, turnips, mustard and cress, and parsley. Sow peas for succession. Prepare ground, if possible, for next month's use. Hot beds may be made, and cucumbers sown. The latter part of the month is a good time for making new asparagus beds: dig the ground two feet deep with manure.

AUGUST.

MEMORANDA.

SEPTEMBER.

Day of Week	Day of Month	First Quarter, 3rd, 10h. 21m. p.m. Full Moon, 11th, 5h. 45m. p.m. Last Quarter, 19th, 8h. 25m. p.m. New Moon, 26th, 4h. 6m. p.m.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises or sets
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
SUN	1	11th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	6 13 54	6 10 29	p.m.
M	2		6 12 54	6 11 36	
Tu	3		6 11 54	—	
W	4		6 10 54	0 39	a.m.
Th	5		6 9 54	1 38	
F	6		6 8 54	2 31	
S	7		6 7 54	3 16	
SUN	8	12th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	6 6 54	3 55	
M	9		6 5 50	4 29	
Tu	10		6 4 50	5 0	
W	11		6 3 50	5 29	
Th	12		6 2 51	6 53	p.m.
F	13		6 0 51	7 46	
S	14	Holy Cross Day	5 59 51	8 40	
SUN	15	13th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	5 58 52	9 35	
M	16		5 57 52	10 32	
Tu	17	Ex-Pres. Pretorius born, 1819	5 56 53	11 29	
W	18		5 55 53	—	
Th	19		5 54 53	0 26	a.m.
F	20		5 53 54	1 20	
S	21	St. Matthew. [Colony British, 1795	5 52 54	2 11	
SUN	22	14th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Cape	5 50 55	5 57	
M	23	Staatspond dec. legal tender, 1874	5 48 55	3 38	
Tu	24		5 47 55	4 16	
W	25	Government School Vacation begins	5 47 56	4 53	
Th	26		5 46 56	5 29	
F	27		5 45 57	6 59	p.m.
S	28		5 44 57	8 9	
SUN	29	15th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	5 43 58	9 19	
M	30	Michaelmas (Holiday). L.V.C. re- pulsed 3,000 Kaffirs at Fort Burgers, Knapp killed, 1876	5 42 58	10 26	

KITCHEN GARDEN.

If sufficient rain has fallen, dig ground, and sow peas, dwarf beans, Brussels sprouts, cabbages, savoys, spinnach, lettuce, endive, tomatoes, and the like ; indeed, if the weather is sufficiently showery, plant and sow all sorts of things. Gently rake off all coatings of manure from beds that have been protected from frost, or rather fork the top-dressing in, if possible. Let cucumbers and other things under heat have lots of air. Set more potatoes ; and towards the end of the month plant slips or cuttings of the tops of sweet potatoes.

SEPTEMBER.

MEMORANDA.

OCTOBER

Day of Week	Day of Month	First Quarter, 3rd, 9h. 56m. a.m. Full Moon, 11th, 10h. 50m. a.m. Last Quarter, 19th, 9h. 5m. a.m. New Moon, 26th, 0h. 54m. a.m.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises or sets
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Tu	1		5 41	5 58	11 29 p.m.
W	2		5 40	5 59	—
Th	3		5 39	5 59	0 25 a.m.
F	4		5 38	6 0	1 13
S	5	Government School Vacation ends	5 37	6 0	1 55
SUN	6	16th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	5 35	6 1	2 31
M	7		5 34	6 1	3 3
Tu	8		5 33	6 2	3 32
W	9		5 32	6 2	3 59
Th	10		5 31	6 3	4 27
F	11	Old Michaelmas Day	5 30	6 3	4 55
S	12		5 29	6 4	7 29 p.m.
SUN	13	17th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. First	5 28	6 4	8 25
M	14	[Diamond dis. in S. Africa, 1867]	5 27	6 5	9 22
Tu	15		5 26	6 5	10 19
W	16		5 26	6 6	11 14
Th	17	Gov. Keate's Award Bloem. Arbitr. '71	5 25	6	—
F	18	St. Luke	5 24	6 7	0 5 a.m.
S	19		5 23	6 7	0 51
SUN	20	18th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	5 22	6 8	1 33
M	21		5 21	6 8	2 12
Tu	22		5 20	6 9	2 48
W	23		5 19	6 9	3 23
Th	24		5 19	6 10	3 59
F	25		5 18	6 11	4 38
S	26		5 17	6 11	6 54 p.m.
SUN	27	19th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Annex.	5 16	6 12	8 4
M	28	St. Simon and St. Jude. [Griq. W. '71]	5 15	6 12	9 12
Tu	29		5 14	6 13	10 13
W	30		5 14	6 14	11 6
Th	31	King of Portugal born, 1838	5 13	6 14	11 52

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Sow carrot, capsicum, tomato, vegetable marrow, and pumpkin; and sow and plant out the brassican tribe, melons, and ridge and other cucumbers for summer crops, kidney beans, radish, lettuce, mustard and cress, corn salad, peas, and spinach; also sow rhubarb, if varieties are required. Earth up potatoes, and keep weeds well down in every direction; for if showers have fallen early, they will be shooting up all over the ground. Propagate by slips, cuttings, and offsets, perennial, aromatic, and culinary plants. Strawberry beds require to be well weeded.

MEMORANDA.

Digitized by

NOVEMBER.

Day of Week	Day of Month	First Quarter, 1st, 11h. 46m. p.m. Full Moon, 10th, 4h. 29m. a.m. Last Quarter, 17th, 7h. 53m. p.m. New Moon, 24th, 11h. 6m. a.m.	Sun		Moon rises or sets
			rises	sets	
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
F	1	All Saints' Day, Public Holiday	5 12 6	15	—
S	2		5 12 6	16	s 0 31 a.m.
SUN	3	20th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	5 11 6	16	1 4
M	4		5 10 6	17	1 34
Tu	5	Guy Fawkes Day	5 10 6	17	2 2
W	6		5 9 6	18	2 30
Th	7		5 9 6	19	2 57
F	8		5 8 6	20	3 26
S	9	Prince of Wales born, 1841	5 8 6	20	3 58
SUN	10	21st SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	5 7 6	21	4 33
M	11		5 7 6	22	r 8 14 p.m.
Tu	12	President Brand re-elected, 1868	5 6 6	23	9 11
W	13		5 6 6	23	10 3
Th	14		5 5 6	24	10 49
F	15		5 5 6	25	11 31
S	16		5 5 6	25	—
SUN	17	22nd SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Mahera	5 4 6	26	0 9 a.m.
M	18	[defeated, 1876, Schlickman killed	5 4 6	27	0 45
Tu	19		5 3 6	28	1 19
W	20	Resig. of President Pretorius, 1871	5 3 6	28	1 53
Th	21	Vasco de Gama discov. Cape, 1497	5 3 6	29	2 29
F	22	St. Cecilia	5 3 6	30	3 9
S	23		5 2 6	31	3 53
SUN	24	23rd SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	5 2 6	31	4 44
M	25	Protest of Acting President Erasmus	5 2 6	32	s 7 54 p.m.
Tu	26	[Bloemhof Arbitration, 187.	5 2 6	33	8 52
W	27		5 2 6	33	9 42
Th	28	R. Southey meets Com. Potgieter at	5 2 6	34	10 25
F	29	[Potchefstroom, 1848	5 2 6	35	11 1
S	30	St. Andrew	5 2 6	36	11 33

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Continue to sow and plant out main crops of such things as scarlet-runners, kidney beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, gherkins, and other tender annuals ; and red beet and carrots. Sow Cape and Walcheren broccoli, to come into use in the autumn. Transplant cabbages or anything of that kind requiring it. At every digging of the ground, give a slight sprinkling of manure ; but nothing should be forced by over-manuring. Fresh strawberry beds should be made in this month ; the young offsets from old plants should be dressed, planted, watered, and shaded, if the beds are afterwards dry.

NOVEMBER.

MEMORANDA.

DECEMBER.

Day of Week	Day of Month	First Quarter, 1st, 6h. 33m. p.m. Full Moon, 9th, 9h. 45m. p.m. Last Quarter, 17th, 4h. 59m. a.m. New Moon, 23rd, 11h. 19m. p.m. First Quarter, 31st, 3h. 52m. p.m.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises or sets
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
SUN	1	1st SUNDAY IN ADVENT. Slaves de-	5 26 37		—
M	2	[clared free in C. Colony, 1838	5 26 37	s 0 3	a.m.
Tu	3	Capt. Jarvis landed in Natal, 1838	5 26 38	0 31	
W	4		5 26 39	0 58	
Th	5		5 26 40	1 27	
F	6	Birthday of President Brand. Treaty	5 26 40	1 58	
S	7	[M. R. Taaibosch, 1872	5 36 41	2 32	
SUN	8	2nd SUNDAY IN ADVENT	5 36 42	3 11	
M	9		5 36 42	3 56	
Tu	10	New Treaty with Portugal, 1875	5 36 43	4 48	
W	11	Treaty with Gasibone, 1873	5 46 44	r 8 47	p.m.
Th	12		5 46 44	9 30	
F	13	St. Lucy	5 46 45	10 10	
S	14	Prince Albert died, 1861	5 46 46	10 46	
SUN	15	3rd SUNDAY IN ADVENT	5 56 46	11 20	
M	16	Battle of Dingaan, 1838. Treaty of	5 56 47	11 53	
Tu	17	[Panda, 1864	5 56 47	—	
W	18		5 66 48	0 27	a.m.
Th	19		5 66 48	1 4	
F	20	Government School Vacation begins	5 76 49	1 44	
S	21		5 76 49	2 31	
SUN	22	4th SUNDAY IN ADVENT	5 86 50	3 25	
M	23	Kaffir War in Cape Colony, 1834	5 86 50	4 24	
Tu	24		5 96 51	s 7 29	p.m.
W	25	CHRISTMAS DAY, Holiday	5 106 51	8 16	
Th	26	2nd CHRISTMAS DAY, Holiday	5 106 51	8 56	
F	27	St. John, Evangelist	5 116 52	9 30	
S	28	Innocents Day	5 116 52	10 1	
SUN	29	1st SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS	5 126 53	10 31	
M	30		5 126 53	10 59	
Tu	31	Purchase Jeppe's Almanac, 1879	5 136 53	11 26	

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Sow turnips, kidney beans, as well as a little celery, and salading of various kinds. Plant out cabbages, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, savoys, celery, and endive. The moist weather of this season is very advantageous to the planting out of anything requisite. See that cucumbers planted out last month are not injured by too intense sun. Radish pots, green before the seeds have become hard, may be gathered for pickling. Weed all growing crops of vegetables. Put a few potato sets in the ground.

DECEMBER.

MEMORANDA.

M

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Table for Gardeners, from which to calculate quantities of Seed,
if good and fresh, required for various crops.

Seed required in the year for a Garden of One Acre.

Peas	...	...	...	...	...	36 quarts.
Beans	...	...	...	...	...	10 "
Kidney Beans	...	...	...	...	...	4 "
Scarlet Runners	...	...	...	...	...	2 "
Cabbage, early	...	...	...	...	...	8 ounces.
Savoy	...	...	...	...	...	4 "
Brussels Sprouts	...	...	...	...	...	3 "
Cauliflower	...	...	...	...	...	4 "
Broccoli	...	...	...	...	...	8 "
Borecole	...	...	...	...	...	4 "
Cabbage, Red	...	...	...	...	...	2 "
Cabbage, Late or Drumhead	...	...	...	...	...	2 "
Kohl Rabi	...	...	...	...	...	2 "
Onions	...	...	...	...	...	12 "
Carrots	...	...	...	...	...	8 "
Turnip, White	...	...	...	...	...	16 "
Turnip, Yellow	...	...	...	...	...	6 "
Celery	...	...	...	...	...	2 "
Spinach	...	...	...	...	...	8 quarts
Beet, Red	...	...	...	...	...	4 ounces
Beet, Silver	...	...	...	...	...	2 "
Leek	...	...	...	...	...	4 "
Parsnip	...	...	...	...	...	4 "
Salsify	...	...	...	...	...	2 "
Skirret	...	...	...	...	...	2 "
Scorzonera	...	...	...	...	...	2 "
Endive	...	...	...	...	...	4 "
Lettuce	...	...	...	...	...	4 "
Radish	...	...	...	...	...	3 pints.
Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	1½ quarts.
Cress	...	...	...	...	...	1½ "
Parsley, Plain	...	...	...	...	...	2 ounces.
Parsley, Curled	...	...	...	...	...	2 "
Potatoes, early	...	...	...	...	...	1½ bush.
Potatoes, late	...	...	...	...	...	3 "
Jerusalem Artichoke	...	...	...	...	...	1 peck.
Garlic	...	...	...	...	...	½ pound.
Shallots	...	...	...	...	...	2 "
Sweet and Pot Herbs	...	...	...	...	...	6 "

Seed required in the Year to Sow small Garden Plots.

Asparagus, bed of 15 square yards	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	pint.
Beans, Broad, row 80 feet	...	...	1	quart.
Beet, row of 50 feet	...	...	1	ounce
Broccoli, 4 square yards	...	...	1	"
Brussels Sprouts, 4 square yards	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Cabbage, bed of 8 square yards	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Carrots, drill of 120 feet	...	...	1	"
Carrots, bed of 12 square yards	...	...	1	"
Cauliflower, 4 square yards	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Celery, 4 square yards	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Cress, 3 square yards	...	...	1	"
Endive, 4 square yards	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Kale, 4 square yards	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Kidney Beans, row 80 feet	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	pint.
Leek, 2 square yards	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	ounce.
Lettuce, 4 square yards	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
Mushrooms, 7 square yards	...	...	1	bush.
Onions, 9 square yards	...	...	1	ounce.
Parsley, row 80 feet	...	...	1	"
Parsnips, drill of 200 feet	...	...	1	"
Peas, Early, row 60 feet	...	...	1	pint.
Peas, Large, late, row 80 feet	...	...	1	"
Potatoes, row 30 feet	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	peck.
Radishes, 4 square yards	...	...	1	ounce.
Savoy, 4 square yards	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Spinach, 10 square yards	...	...	1	"
Spinach, drill of 120 feet	...	...	1	"
Turnip, 4 square yards	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	"

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

CIVIL SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency Sir Theophilus Shepstone, K.C.M.G., Administrator of Government. Staff—Major Moysey, R.E.; Captain J. F. James, 13th L.L., Private Secretary and A.D.C.; J. Vacy Lyle, M.D.

The Hon. W. C. Sargeant, C.M.G., Special Commissioner. Staff—Colonel Barnes, late 45th Regiment, Secretary; Captain Paterson, T. G. Sargeant, jun.; Mr. Cochrane.

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Sinking Fund Commission.—H. W. Struben, Chairman ; H. J. Shoeman ; Charles Joubert, and the Treasurer members.

Postage and Revenue Stamps Commission.—The Treasurer, the Auditor, and C. J. Juta ; A. Begemann, Distributor of Stamps.

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High Court.—J. G. Kotze, LL.B., Judge ; H. W. van Breda, Master and Registrar ; H. Rider Haggard, Acting Master and Registrar ; C. J. Juta, Sheriff ; A. C. Meintjes, Deputy Sheriff ; G. Bunce, Usher and Messenger.

Native Affairs.—The Hon. H. C. Shepstone, Secretary for Native Affairs ; Sir Morrison Barlow, Special Commissioner for the districts of Zoutpansberg and Waterberg ; Captain O. Dahl, Collector of Taxes for district of Zoutpansberg ; Captain W. V. King, Collector of Taxes for Waterberg.

Colonial Ordnance Office.—Captain O. Riedel ; H. T. Wyon, Powder Magazine Keeper.

Orphan Chamber.—H. C. Bergsma, Acting Master ; J. Bergemann, Clerk.

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District Bloemhof.—W. Best, Landdrost ; M. C. Genis, Landdrost Clerk and Public Prosecutor ; P. E. Mooi, Sheriff and Messenger ; C. J. Leftwich, Constable. Fieldcornets—W. J. Crause (Bloemhof) ; J. H. Nieuwoudt. Acting Fieldcornet, Nic. J. Kock. Poundmaster at Christiana, P. Hohenstein. Poundmaster at Bloemhof, C. Daly.

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Rehbock, Landdrost Clerk and Public Prosecutor; W. Kirsten, Sheriff and Messenger. Fieldcornets—J. Ferreira, Oliphants River Ward; F. P. v. Rheede v. Oudtshoorn, Vaal River Ward; P. Kruger, Blesbok Spruit Ward; B. R. Barrett, Assistant Fieldcornet, town. Gaoler—J. F. Muning. Marketmaster—W. F. S. Kirsten. Poundmaster—M. Coetzee, for town; P. J. Joubert, Blesbok Spruit Ward. Hunt Overseers—P. J. Joubert, F. R. Janse van Rensburg, P. J. Naude.

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F. Kock, P. F. Henderson, J. G. Pringle, H. A. Labuschagne (Assegai River). Gaoler and Waterbailiff—J. H. Reiners. Poundmaster and Marketmaster—J. M. Roos. Interpreter Zulu Language—J. F. Martin.

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District Zoutpansberg.—C. F. Ziervogel, Landdrost; R. Impey, Landdrost Clerk and Public Prosecutor; H. J. Backer, Sheriff and Messenger. Fieldcornets—W. J. Grieve, J. A. Rabe, M. C. Vorster. Assistant Fieldcornets—P. S. Potgieter, J. H. Roetz, F. Visser. Overseer of Woodbush—P. S. Potgieter. Poundmaster—A. R. Ash.

District Potchefstroom.—A. M. Goetz, Landdrost; T. J. Krogh, Landdrost Clerk and Public Prosecutor; D. C. Nabal, 2nd Landdrost Clerk; F. J. J. Muller, Sheriff; E. Moquette, Messenger. Fieldcornets—C. Dargon (town); P. J. Becker, Ward Makwasi; J. S. Joubert, F. G. C. C. Wolmarans, G. C. Lindeque. Assistant Fieldcornets—Joh. Combrink (Makwasi), C. H. Bezuidenhout, M. A. Muller, G. T. Lindeque, F. H. S. Vermaas, H.

son (Ward Schoonspruit), P. J. Meyer (Boven Mooi River), P. C. de Villiers, G. v. Deventer. Gunpowder Magazine keeper—E. H. de Waal. Poundmaster at Klerksdorp—N. A. van Herwaarden. Water Bailiff—P. J. Pienaar. Poundmaster at Syferfontein, Makwasi—C. Holloway. Poundmaster at Ventersdorp—J. G. Roscher. Fieldcornet—A. Roscher.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Head Quarters, Pretoria.—Commandant—Lieut.-Col. R. B. Montgomery, 13th L.I. District Adjutant—Lieut. E. W. Clarke, 13th L.I. Officer Commanding Royal Artillery—Capt. W. Vaughan, R.A. Commanding Royal Engineers—Major Mogsey, R.E. District Commissary—Deputy Commissioner E. Hughes. Commissary (Ordnance)—Assistant Commissioner H. T. Wyon. Senior Medical Officer—Surgeon-Major W. I. Ingham. Surgeon—S. K. Cotter, M.B.

Detachment Royal Artillery—(Left Division, 11th Battery, 7th Brigade)—Capt. H. Vaughan, Lieut. Chas. V. P. Kuper (on leave).

Detachment Royal Engineers.—Lieut. Ryder Main.

1st Battalion 13th Light Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. (Commanding)—R. B. Montgomery. Majors—W. E. Brown, Lieut.-Col.; P. E. V. Gilbert. Captains—W. R. Leet (Brevet Major, England); J. F. James; W. Cox; D. J. Persse; G. H. A. Kinloch; R. D. V. Musgrave (Staff); W. H. Evans; I. F. Bailey (not yet joined). Lieutenants—H. H. Thurlow, J. M. E. Waddy, Instructor of Musketry; R. C. Otway; F. W. S. Stanhope; F. B. Bradshaw, Adj. (on leave); E. J. Fownes; E. J. Gallwey; E. W. Clarke; R. A. H. Townsend; H. A. Walsh; R. Levinge; R. B. Williams; A. W. A. Pollock; A. G. Willbraham; J. C. Allen; G. A. Pardoe (on sick leave).

Volunteer Corps.—Rustenburg Schutzen Corps—W. F. Schroeder, Captain; D. J. van der Merwe, Lieutenant; B. L. Banjes, Bandmaster; A. Redhead, Ensign; R. Young, Drill-Sergeant. Utrecht Frontier Guard—G. Rudolph, Captain. Lichtenburg Volunteers—C. B. Schultz, Captain.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Advocates, Attorneys and Notaries of the High Court.—Advocates and Attorneys—A. I. Munnich, F. W. H. Kleyn, J. v. Eck, M. de Vries, J. C. Preller, S. J. Meintjes, P. Nyhoff, J. W. Henderson, J. Franck, C. Ueckermann, T. S. Hutchinson, G. A. Roth, D. B. Naude, H. W. A. Cooper, L. P. Forde, W. R. Keet, W. A. Krige.

Attorneys only—T. N. de Villiers, François Zeiler, T. M. Siddal, P. J. L. Eeckhout.

Public Notaries—M. de Vries, F. F. Zeiler, H. C. de Hart, E. J. Smith.

Licensed Agents for the Lower Courts.—S. J. van Kerval du Toit, W. Robinson, Rustenburg; F. W. A. Ueckermann, Heidelberg; J. B. van Kasterop, A. G. Scheffer, M. W. Stroom; D. A. Sandbrink, H. Loxton, W. J. Scheepers, Utrecht; M. Coetzee, Paul Maré, Middleburg; P. de la Rey Swart, Bloemhof; P. A. J. Kirsten, Pretoria; J. F. Wilsenach, Zeerust; J. W. Rehbeck, Heidelberg.

Sworn Translators.—For the Dutch and English Languages—W. G. Zinn, J. H. Roselt, W. A. Smith, Potchefstroom; D. B. Naude, Zeerust; P. A. J. Kirsten, J. C. Preller, S. J. Meintjes, F. J. Lewis, Pretoria; S. J. van Kerval du Toit, Rustenburg; C. von Brandis, Lydenburg; C. B. Scholtz, Lichtenburg; W. E. Hollard, M. W. Stroom, A. I. Munnich, Potchefstroom; P. J. Marais, Pretoria; H. W. A. Cooper, Lydenburg.

For the Dutch and French Languages—M. de Vries, Pretoria.

For the Dutch and English, French and German Languages.—J. Birkenstock, Utrecht; N. J. R. Swart, C. van Boeschoten, Pretoria; J. Backer, Marabastad; F. W. H. Kapteijn, J. A. de Vogel, H. L. de Hart, M. W. Stroom.

Conveyancers admitted under Law of 3rd November, 1874.—Transfers and Bonds.—A. I. Munnich, S. J. Meintjes, J. C. Preller, M. de Vries, T. N. de Villiers, S. J. van K. du Toit, P. Maré, W. A. Smith, J. Birkenstock, W. B. Keet, W. E. Hollard, P. F. Zeiler, H. C. de Hart, H. W. A. Cooper.

Transfers only—A. F. Jansen.

Land Surveyors (Sworn and Admitted).—Pretoria—A. H. Walker, W. A. B. Anderson, Jas. Brooks, G. P. Moodie, E. Griffiths, N. J. R. Swart, P. McDonald, H. M. Anderson, M. Walker.

Rustenburg—V. H. Lys, Rice H. Daniels.

Marico—W. S. Froud.

Potchefstroom—J. P. Loxton, J. Persson.

Wakkerstroom—A. L. Devenish, jun., G. E. Fawcus, J. E. Fannin, S. T. Erskine.

Beyond the Limits of the Transvaal—R. N. Osborn, Newcastle; J. J. L. Roselt, Uitenhage; R. B. Tatham, Pietermaritzburg; G. Prince, Bloemfontein; J. C. Fleck, Kroonstadt.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Places of Worship within the Transvaal, with names of Officiating Ministers.

English Episcopal Church—The Right Rev. H. B. Bousfield, M.A., Bishop of Transvaal; Revs. A. J. Law, St. Albany's, Pretoria; W. Richardson, St. Mary's, Potchefstroom; J. P. Richardson, Rustenburg; J. Thorne, Lydenburg.

Wesleyan Church—Revs. T. Cresswell, Potchefstroom; G. Weavind, Pretoria; G. Blencowe, Goldfields.

German Lutheran Church—Revs. H. Filter, Luneburg; Pongola, District Utrecht; F. Grunberger, Pretoria.

Roman Catholic Church—The Right Rev. Dr. Jolivet, Bishop of Natal and Transvaal. R. C. Chapel, Pretoria—Father Walsh.

Besides the above-named clergy, the following are appointed "Marriages Officers" under Law No. 3 of 10th November, 1871:—The Right Rev. D. Wilkinson, Bishop of Zululand; Revs. J. D. Engelbrecht and H. C. Prigge, at Luneburg; F. J. C. Knothe, Wallmansthal; F. Zimmermann, Rustenburg; C. Bauling, Lydenburg; J. Jackson and G. F. Carlson, New Scotland; the Gold Commissioner at Pilgrim's Rest, and the Commissioner at Lichtenburg.

Dutch Reformed Church (N. Herv. Kerk)—Revs. D. van der Hoff, Potchefstroom; G. W. Smits, Rustenburg; N. J. van Warmelo, Heidelberg; H. S. Bosman, Pretoria; D. P. Ackerman, M. W. Stroom; L. G. F. Biccard, Zoutpansberg; J. de Vries, Marico. Congregations are also in Utrecht, Christiana, Hartebeestfontein, Middleburg, Lydenburg and Waterberg.

Dutch Reformed Church (Geref. Kerk)—Revs. H. L. Neethling, Utrecht; J. P. Jooste, Potchefstroom; J. G. Kriel, Lydenburg; D. F. Bosman, Middleburg; And. Murray, jun., Standerton. Congregations—Hartebeestfontein and Christiana.

Reformed Church (Dopper)—Revs. J. S. L. Venter, Pretoria; L. J. du Plessis, Rustenburg; J. L. Maury, Potchefstroom.

Christian Congregation, M. W. Stroom—Rev. J. R. Keet.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Education—J. Vacy Lyle, M.D.

Superintendent of Education—W. J. van Gorkom.

Higher School Commission, elected under the new Educational Law of October 23rd, 1874. Government Member—Hon. M. Osborn, Secretary to Government. Members elected by the Public—Rev. A. J. Begeman, Rev. A. F. Grunberger, J. Durham, Rev. J. L. L. Venter, P. J. Marais, Rev. H. S. Bosman.

Local School Commissions for the Supervision of District Government Schools and Teachers.

Potchefstroom—A. M. Goetz, Landdrost, Chairman; J. M. Edwards, N. J. Malherbe, A. I. Munnich, M. W. Pretorius, Dr. I. J. Pronk (Hon. Secretary); W. Louis, Head Master; vacant Assistant Master.

Ward Klerksdorp—B. H. Swart, P. Cronje, A. z., P. Bosman, T. Leask, J. Lombard, P. Ernst.

Ward Ventersdorp—J. P. Gray, D. J. van der Merwe, F. Swanepoel; N. N. van Alphen, Head Master.

Pretoria—W. Skinner, Landdrost, Chairman; J. R. Lys, M. de Vries, J. C. Preller, D. M. Kisch, S. Melvill, H. C. Bergsma, Hon. Sec.; F. P. J. van Nikkelen Kuiper, Head Master; J. Bate, Assistant Master, *pro tem*.

Rustenburg—P. J. van Staden, Landdrost, Chairman; D. J. van der Merwe, J. N. Arnoldi, P. Nyhoff, J. C. Bodenstein, W. G. Wagner; W. Ayres, Hon. Secretary; J. van Manen, Head Master.

Heidelberg—Rev. N. van Warmelo, Chairman; F. K. Maré, Landdrost; J. Pagan, C. Ueckermann, W. Pistorius, Sec., D. Reid Crow, Head Master.

Lydenburg—G. A. Roth, Landdrost, Chairman; P. J. Coetzee, W. Bray, C. von Brandis, C. Schultze, M. L. de Souza, S. P. Schutte; vacant Head Master; vacant Assistant Master.

Ward New Scotland—D. Forbes, J. Arthur, D. Napier.

Wakkerstroom—T. S. Hutchinson, Landdrost, Chairman; Rev. D. P. Ackerman, C. H. Hoffman, P. F. Henderson, Rev. D. P. Ackerman, Acting Head Master.

Utrecht—G. M. Rudolph, Landdrost, Chairman; A. Ferguson, H. Hutchinson, P. L. Zietsman, Rev. H. L. Neethling, J. A. Rudolph, O. Doyer; C. F. Dirks, Acting Head Master.

Ward Field Cornet No. 1—J. Z. Uys, sen., J. J. Spies, C. J. Human, J. L. de Jager, P. L. Uys, sen., P. G. Ferreira.

Ward Luneburg—B. Böhmer, Rev. J. D. Engelbrecht, J. H. Meyer, H. C. Niebuhr, H. Niebuhr, sen., H. Röhrs, Rev. J. H. S. Fitter, Head Master.

Waterberg—C. Moll, sen., Landdrost, Chairman; A. J. Burger, sen., F. Duckett, G. J. Verdoorn, D. Hoogman, A. J. Burger, jun.—Nelson, Head Master.

Ward Zwagershoek—G. Swanepoel, N. Smit, P. van der Walt, H. J. Steyn, C. Boshoff, J. Smit.

Ward Fieldcornet H. P. de Beer—A. Grobler, sen., P. van Heerden, sen., J. du Plessis de Beer, G. Lottringen, C. s z., H. J. Smit, A. de Beer.

Zoutpansberg—C. F. Ziervogel, Landdrost, Chairman; H. C. J. van Rensburg, J. J. Mynhart, Rev. S. J. G. Hofmeyer, J. F. Goodwin, Hon. Secretary; H. J. Backer, Head Master.

Ward Rhenoster Poort—H. R. Schwell, J. F. Goodwin, N. J. Grobler, D.'s son, J. E. Moulder, F. Visser.

Ward Spelonken—Rev. Berthoud, C. Bender, J. Walt, J. M. B. Eijbers, W. J. Fitzgerald and N. M. de Nunez.

Middleburg—John Scoble, Landdrost, Chairman; Rev. D. F. Bosman, S. Wemmer, W. A. Krige, M. Coetzee, H. Bourhill, J. Rehbock, Hon. Secretary; H. van der Linden, Head Master, *pro tem.*; Mrs. A. Peters, Assistant Teacher.

Marico—P. A. van Yperen, Landdrost, Chairman; Rev. J. de Vries, D. B. Naude, J. E. Hutton, J. F. Wilsnach, G. Dickinson, J. L. Pretorius.

Lichtenburg—C. B. Scholtz, Commissioner, Chairman; E. Haman, J. G. Bantjes, jun., B. J. Botha, J. H. Maartins, D. J. van der Berg, J. le Roux.

Bloemhof—W. Best, Landdrost, Chairman; D. C. Hull, W. Cox, P. de la Rey Swart, G. Siddle, C. Daly, J. Bender.

Private Schools or Colleges.

"The Academy," Pretoria, J. Lawrie, Head Master.

"Hermansburg Mission School," on the farm "Morgenson," District Rustenburg; H. H. Stumpf, Head Master; H. B. Jones, English Teacher.

"Eden School and Musical Academy," Potchefstroom; D. J. Forbes, Head Master.

"Young Ladies' Day and Boarding School, Prospect Seminary," Pretoria. Committee: Rev. H. Bosman, Chairman; S. Melvill, T. N. de Villiers, W. Skinner, J. C. Preller, M. de Vries, H. Schoeman, Rev. Venter; G. F. Mynhardt, Secretary; Rev. F. Greenberger, Treasurer; Teachers: Misses Clary, M. T. Ruggles, M. Mynhardt and C. Mynhardt.

"The Potchefstroom Ladies' Seminary—Boarding and Day School."—Committee: Rev. J. Jooste, Rev. T. Cresswell and C. G. C. Rocher.

"Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies," Potchefstroom; Miss Dennison, Proprietress.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

For the Transvaal—H. C. Bergsma, Auditor-General; J. J. Meintjes, Registrar of Deeds; J. R. Lys, J. C. Preller, S. J. Meintjes, M. de Vries, P. J. Marais, C. J. Bodenstien, P. J. Joubert, J. H. M. Kock, A. I. Munnich, N. J. R. Swart, J. C. Holtshausen, M. W. Pretorius, J. Birkenstock, J. F. Schutte,

Captain M. J. Clarke, R.A.; P. Whitehead, Hon. M. Osborn, Colonel Montgomery, 13th L.I.; Jos. Henderson, H. C. Shepstone. The Attorney-General and the Landdrosts ex-officio.

For District—The Public Prosecutors in the Transvaal, ex-officio, each for the district in which they are placed.

Pretoria—D. M. Kisch, J. Durham.

Potchefstroom—M. A. Goetz.

Heidelberg—A. H. Stander, P. P. Roetz, D. Reid Crowe, W. M'Laren, P. van Zyl.

Waterberg—G. Swanepoel.

Marico—C. W. Mathews.

Lydenburg—J. J. Burger, B. van der Merwe, J. L. Schurink, Rev. A. Nachtigal.

Wakkerstroom—D. C. Uys, J. F. Ziervogel, jun.

Lydenburg Gold Fields—Jas. Gunn, A. H. Nellmapius, W. A. B. Cameron, T. M'Lauchlin.

Utrecht—H. Niebuhr, P. L. Uys.

Bloemhof—W. J. Crause.

Middelburg and Wakkerstroom—J. S. Joubert, sen.

Waterberg and Zoutpansberg—Sir Morison Barlow.

Resident Justice of the Peace—B. H. Swart, Klerksdorp.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

(Licensed and Admitted.)

G. H. Rissik, M.D., Pretoria; L. Lang, Utrecht; J. F. Ziervogel, M.R.C.S.; P. O. Tunmer, M. W. Stroom; A. Merensky, Botsabelo; A. Nachtigal, Lydenburg; H. Hutchinson; Dr. W. Pott, Middelburg; B. Poortmann, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Potchefstroom; B. G. A. D. Arnoldi, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Pretoria; F. A. Grunberger; P. A. de Gier, Homœopathic Practitioner and Surgeon, Pretoria; James Birch; L. G. Jullien, Homœopathic Practitioner; K. A. v. Oppel, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; J. Vacy Lyle, M.D.

Apothecaries and Druggists—P. A. de Gier, Pretoria; B. C. Hull, Bloemhof; H. C. Fisher, Goldfields; R. Read, M.P.S.E., Potchefstroom.

ORPHAN CHAMBER.

Representatives of the Master—The Landdrosts of the different Districts, the Gold Commissioner, and the Commissioner of Lichtenburg.

Appraisers Appointed for the Orphan Chamber—Pretoria: S. J. Meintjes and P. A. J. Hirsten; Rustenburg: S. J. van K. du Toit and C. J. Bodenstein; Middelburg: M. Coetzee and B. R. Barrett; Heidelberg: J. G. Marais and C. Ueckermann.

Government Appraisers—Jas. Brooks, J. J. Fourie, and H. W. Struben, Pretoria; J. H. Roselt, J. H. M. Kock and C. J. Bodenstein, Potchefstroom; Jas. Taylor and B. H. Swart, Schoonspruit; J. E. Hutton and D. J. Coetzee, Marico; P. D. de Villiers, A. F. Jansen, De Souza, S. Parker, Lydenburg; W. Frazer and G. Reston, Lydenburg Goldfields; L. C. de Klerk, Waterberg; A. Ferguson, Utrecht; C. Daly and J. v. Zyl, sen., Bloemhof; J. C. C. Moll, W. E. Holland, M. W. Stroom; M. C. Landsberg and H. P. Holtshausen, Middelburg; J. P. Otto and G. D. van den Hever, Heidelberg; J. F. Goodwin and P. P. Hugo, Zoutpansberg.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster General—J. A. de Vogel, Pretoria.

Postmasters—A. von Levetzow, (R. G. O. Lys, Clerk to Postmaster), Pretoria; E. H. de Waal, Postmaster, D. C. Nabal, Assistant Postmaster, Potchefstroom; W. Ayres, Rustenburg; Jas. Taylor, Kleksdorp; C. Daly, Bloemhof; M. C. Genis, Christiana; C. B. Scholtz, Lichtenburg; J. A. Butner, Zeerust; C. Ueckermann, Heidelberg; H. W. v. Rossem, M. W. Stroom; C. L. Scheffer, Utrecht; J. Rehbock, Middelburg; W. Poen, Lydenburg; J. E. Glinister, Pilgrim's Rest; C. Jeppe, Nylstroom; J. D. Koch, Marabastad; Jas. Polkinghorne, Eersteling; R. G. Impey, Skerkloof (Upsal).

Postagents—F. S. M'Hattie, The Grange; T. Wade, Bushman's Spruit; J. H. Stedman, Stander's Drift; D. Fraser, Strydkraal; C. G. Robertson, Rolfontein; H. T. Buhrman, Emigratie; S. C. Clarke, Lake Crissie; J. Middel, Komati; O. Jakoby, Sterkfontein; C. J. Albertyn, Jacobsdal; C. Holloway, Maquas; H. W. Springhorn, Pella; W. Grieve, Spelonken; J. D. Engelbrecht, Luneburg; M. Dietrich, Klipheuveld; Jas. Hamilton, Roodewal, Rhenoster Poort; C. Florey, jun., Steelpoort; H. Glynn, Krugerspost; Thos. Jensen, Linokana (Marico); Thos. Rae, Maquasi Spruit; E. Bray, Lead Mines, Braytown; I. N. v. Alphen, Ventersdorp; H. R. Schnell, Houtbosch; F. Proksch, Crocodile River; H. Watkins, Jakalsfontein, Elands River.

POSTAL RATES AND POSTAL REGULATIONS.

Postage Rates on Letters, Newspapers and Book Packets within the Transvaal; as also to the Orange Free State, Natal, Cape Colony, Europe, and beyond the Sea.

1. *Transvaal, Orange Free State, via Diamond Fields, Natal, via Wakkerstroom, and Cape Colony via Diamond Fields.*

Letters— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 6d.; 1 oz., 1s.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 1s. 6d.; and 6d. for every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction thereof.

Newspapers—1d. for each number.

Book Post—1 to 4 oz., 3d.; 4 to 8 oz., 6d.; 8 to 12 oz., 9d.; 12 oz. to 1 lb., 1s.; and 3d. for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof, but not exceeding 3 lbs. weight.

Registration—6d., irrespective of weight; to be affixed in stamps. Coin may be forwarded by Book Post under compulsory registration, but only within the limits of the Republic.

Town Letters—1d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; 2d. per 1 oz., etc.

Late Letters posted after closing of mails pay double postage.

2. *Natal via Wakkerstroom and Newcastle.*

Letters— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 4d.; 1 oz., 8d.; and 4d. for every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., or fraction thereof.

Newspapers—1d. for each number.

Book-Post—1d. for every 2 oz. or fraction of 2 oz.

Registration—6d.

3. *European, American, and other Sea-borne Mails.*

In addition to the inland rate, as specified under Tariff 1, a uniform rate of 6d. per half-ounce is now charged on letters to England, and 2d. more on letters to Germany, Holland, and all countries comprised in the General Postal Union, to be affixed in Cape Colonial stamps. If English or European letters, papers, etc., are forwarded *via* Wakkerstroom and Natal, the European rate or portion must be affixed in Natal stamps. If forwarded through the Free State and Natal, the Free State rate must also be affixed in Free State stamps. The registration fee of the Cape Colony on letters to England is 4d., of Natal 3d. Tables showing the total amount of foreign postage, including the Colonial rates, can be obtained at the General Post Office.

Arrival and Despatch of Transvaal Mails at and from Capetown, Port Elizabeth, Diamond Fields, and Durban, Port Natal.

From Pretoria *via* Kimberley to Bloemfontein, Capetown, and Port Elizabeth, and back—From Pretoria, Tuesday, 12 noon; from Potchefstroom, Thursday, 4 a.m.; due Kimberley, Saturday, 6 a.m., from Kimberley, Saturday, 1 p.m.; due Capetown, Friday, 9 a.m.; due Port Elizabeth, Friday, 7.30 a.m.

From Capetown, Tuesday, noon; from Port Elizabeth, Friday, 2.30 p.m.; due Kimberley, Monday, noon; from Kimberley, Monday, 6 p.m.; from Potchefstroom, Tuesday, 2 p.m.; due Pretoria, Friday, 12 noon.

From Pretoria to Pilgrim's Rest, and back—From Pretoria, Saturday, 8 a.m.; due Lydenburg, Monday, noon; from Lydenburg, Monday, 1 p.m.; due Pilgrim's Rest, Monday, midnight.

From Pilgrim's Rest, Friday, 6 a.m.; due Lydenburg, Friday, 6 p.m.; from Lydenburg, Saturday, 7 a.m.; due Pretoria, Monday, 1 p.m.

From Pretoria via Wakkerstroom to Durban, Port Natal, and back—From Pretoria, Wednesday, 9 p.m.; from Wakkerstroom, Saturday, 11 a.m.; due Pietermaritzburg, Tuesday, 7 a.m.; due Durban, Tuesday, 7 p.m.

From Durban, Wednesday, 11.30 a.m.; from Pietermaritzburg, Thursday, 7 a.m.; from Wakkerstroom, Sunday, 3 p.m.; due Pretoria, Tuesday, 10 a.m.

POSTAL DIRECTORY.

Mails are Received and Despatched as under at Pretoria :—

Post Offices	No.	Mails Due	Mails Despatched	When Closed
Bloemhof	5	Friday, 12 noon	Tuesday, 12 noon	10.30 a.m.
Bushman's Spruit ..	19	Tuesday, 10 a.m.	Wednesday, 10 p.m.	8 p.m.
Brayton (Lead Mines) ..	39	Friday, 12 noon	Tuesday, 12 noon	10.30 a.m.
Christiana	6	Do. 12 noon	Do. 12 noon	10.30 a.m.
Crocodile River	42	Monday, 1 p.m.	Saturday, 8 a.m.	7 a.m.
Eersteling	17	Friday, 6 a.m.	Do. 11 p.m.	1 a.m.
Emigratie	23	Tuesday, 10 a.m.	Wednesday, 10 p.m.	8 p.m.
Grange, The	18	Do. 10 a.m.	Do. 10 p.m.	8 p.m.
Heidelberg	9	Do. 10 a.m.	Do. 10 p.m.	8 p.m.
Houtbosch	41	Friday, 6 a.m.	Saturday, 11 a.m.	10 a.m.
Jacobsdal	28	Do. 12 noon	Tuesday, 12 noon	10.30 a.m.
Jakhalsfontein	40	Monday, 1 p.m.	Saturday, 8 a.m.	7 a.m.
Klerksdorp	4	Friday, 12 noon	Tuesday, 12 noon	10.30 a.m.
Komati	25	Monday, 1 p.m.	Saturday, 8 a.m.	7 a.m.
Krugerspost	27	Do. 1 p.m.	Do. 8 a.m.	7 a.m.
Klipheuvall	34	Do. 1 p.m.	Do. 8 a.m.	7 a.m.
Lichtenburg	7	Friday, 12 noon	Tuesday, 12 noon	10.30 a.m.
Linokana	37	Do. 12 noon	Do. 12 noon	10.30 a.m.
Lydenburg	13	Monday, 1 p.m.	Saturday, 8 a.m.	7 a.m.
Lake Chrissie	24	Tuesday, 10 a.m.	Wednesday, 10 p.m.	8 p.m.
Luneburg	33	Do. 10 a.m.	Do. 10 p.m.	8 p.m.
M. W. Stroom	10	Do. 12 noon	Do. 10 p.m.	8 p.m.
Middelburg	12	Monday, 1 p.m.	Saturday, 8 a.m.	7 a.m.
Marabastad	16	Friday, 6 a.m.	Do. 11 a.m.	10 a.m.
Maquasi Spruit	29	Do. 12 noon	Tuesday, 12 noon	10.30 p.m.
Nylstroom	15	Monday, 1 p.m.	Saturday, 10 a.m.	9 a.m.
Newcastle (Natal) ..		Tuesday, 10 a.m.	Wednesday, 10 p.m.	8 p.m.
Orange Free State via Diamond Fields ..		Friday, 12 noon	Tuesday, 12 noon	10.30 a.m.
Potchefstroom	2	Friday, 12 noon	Do. 12 noon	10.30 a.m.
Pilgrim's Rest	14	Monday, 1 p.m.	Saturday, 8 a.m.	7 a.m.
Pella	30	Fri. & Thurs. 12 noon	Tues. & Satur. 10 a.m.	9 a.m.
Rustenburg	3	Do. 12 noon	Do. 10 a.m.	9 a.m.
Rolfontein	22	Tuesday, 10 a.m.	Wednesday, 10 p.m.	8 p.m.
Roodewal, Rhen. P. ..	35	Friday, 6 a.m.	Saturday, 11 a.m.	10 a.m.
Stander's Drift	20	Tuesday, 10 a.m.	Wednesday, 10 p.m.	8 p.m.
Strydkraal	21	Do. 10 p.m.	Do. 10 p.m.	8 p.m.
Sterfontein	26	Friday, 12 noon	Tuesday, 12 noon	10.30 a.m.
Spelonken (Zpnsbg.) ..	32	Do. 6 a.m.	Saturday 11 a.m.	10 a.m.
Steelpoort	36	Monday, 1 p.m.	Do. 8 a.m.	7 a.m.
Utrecht	11	Tuesday, 10 a.m.	Wednesday, 10 p.m.	8 p.m.
Upsal (Sterkloof) ..	43	Friday, 6 a.m.	Saturday, 11 a.m.	10 a.m.
Ventersdp. (Schoensp.) ..	38	Do. 12 noon	Tuesday, 12 noon	10.30 a.m.
Zeerust (Marico) ..	8	Fri. & Thurs. 12 noon	Tues. & Satur. 10 a.m.	9 a.m.

Mails are Received and Despatched as under at Potchefstroom:—

Post Offices	No.	Mails Due	Mails Despatched	When Closed
Bloemhof	5	Wednesday, 8 p.m.	Thursday, 4 a.m.	2 a.m.
Bushman's Spruit ..	19	Do. 10 p.m.	Do. 2 p.m.	1 p.m.
Brayton (Lead Mines) ..	39	Do. 1 p.m.	Do. noon	11 a.m.
Christiana	6	Do. 8 p.m.	Do. 4 a.m.	2 a.m.
Crocodile River	42	Do. 10 a.m.	Do. 2 p.m.	1 p.m.
Eersteling	17	Do. 10 a.m.	Do. 2 p.m.	1 p.m.
Emigratie	23	Do. 10 a.m.	Do. 2 p.m.	1 p.m.
Grange, The	18	Do. 10 a.m.	Do. 2 p.m.	1 p.m.
Heidelberg	9	Do. 10 a.m.	Do. 2 p.m.	1 p.m.
Houtbosch	41	Do. 10 a.m.	Do. 2 p.m.	1 p.m.
Jacobsdal	28	Do. 1 p.m.	Do. 12 noon	11 a.m.
Jakhalsfontein	40	Do. 10 a.m.	Do. 2 p.m.	1 p.m.
Klerksdorp	4	Do. 8 p.m.	Do. 4 a.m.	2 a.m.
Komati	25	Do. 10 a.m.	Do. 2 p.m.	1 p.m.
Krugerpost	27	Do. 10 a.m.	Do. 2 p.m.	1 p.m.
Klipheuvcl	34	Do. 10 a.m.	Do. 2 p.m.	1 p.m.
O. F. S., via Diam. F.	Do.	8 p.m.	Do. 4 a.m.	2 p.m.
Lichtenburg	7	Do. 1 p.m.	Do. 12 noon	11 a.m.
Linokana	37	Do. 1 p.m.	Do. 12 noon	11 a.m.
Lydenburg	13	Do. 10 a.m.	Do. 2 p.m.	1 p.m.
Lake Chrissie	24	Do. 10 a.m.	Do. 2 p.m.	1 p.m.
Lunenburg	33	Do. 10 a.m.	Do. 2 p.m.	1 p.m.
M. W. Stroom	12	Do. 10 a.m.	Do. 2 p.m.	1 p.m.
Middelburg	16	Do. 10 a.m.	Do. 2 p.m.	1 p.m.
Marabastad	29	Do. 8 p.m.	Do. 4 a.m.	2 p.m.
Maquasi Spruit	15	Do. 10 a.m.	Do. 2 p.m.	1 p.m.
Nyslostroom	1	Do. 10 a.m.	Do. 2 p.m.	1 p.m.
Pretoria	14	Do. 10 a.m.	Do. 2 p.m.	1 p.m.
Pilgrim's Rest	30	Do. 10 a.m.	Do. 2 p.m.	1 p.m.
Pella	3	Do. 10 a.m.	Do. 2 p.m.	1 p.m.
Rustenburg	22	Do. 10 a.m.	Do. 2 p.m.	1 p.m.
Rolfontein	35	Do. 10 a.m.	Do. 2 p.m.	1 p.m.
Roodewal	20	Do. 10 a.m.	Do. 2 p.m.	1 p.m.
Stander's Drift	21	Do. 10 a.m.	Do. 2 p.m.	1 p.m.
Strydkraal	26	Do. 10 a.m.	Do. 2 p.m.	1 p.m.
Sterkfontein	32	Do. 10 a.m.	Do. 2 p.m.	1 p.m.
Spelonken	36	Do. 10 a.m.	Do. 2 p.m.	1 p.m.
Steelpoort	11	Do. 10 a.m.	Do. 2 p.m.	1 p.m.
Utrecht	43	Do. 10 a.m.	Do. 2 p.m.	1 p.m.
Upsal (Sterkloop)	38	Do. 1 p.m.	Do. 12 noon	11 a.m.
Vendersdorp	8	Do. 1 p.m.	Do. 12 noon	11 a.m.
Zeerust (Marico)				

N.B.—All Post Offices are open on Week Days for the Delivery and Receipt of Letters from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.; for the Sale of Stamps from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 2 to 3 p.m. On Post Days no Stamps are sold later than One Hour before the despatch.

STAMP DUES.

Stamp on Title Deed (grondbrief) £1 0 0
 Do. on Contracts, 1 per cent. of the amount (all contracts with Servants excluded).
 Do. on Promissory Notes, Drafts or Bills when disposed (verhandeld) for £10 or less ... 0 0 6

Above	£10 and not exceeding	£25	...	...	£0	1	0
"	25	"	"	50	...	0	1 6
"	50	"	"	100	...	0	2 0
"	100	"	"	200	...	0	2 6
"	200	"	"	500	...	0	3 6
"	500	"	"	...	...	0	5 0
Stamp on Appointment of Surveyor	...	...	...	...	15	0	0
"	"	"	Doctor	...	10	0	0
"	"	"	Apothecary	...	5	0	0
"	"	"	Doctor and Apothecary	...	12	10	0
"	Surveyor's Diagram of farm or portion of it	...	...	...	1	0	0
"	"	"	erf	...	0	10	0
"	Bank Cheques, independent of amount, in addition to those due to Government	...	...	...	0	0	1
"	on Appointments in the Civil Service on :	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salary from	£50 to £100	...	...	0	10	0
	"	"	100 to 150	...	1	0	0
	"	"	150 to 200	...	2	0	0
	"	"	200 to 300	...	3	0	0
	"	above 300	...	...	6	0	0
Stamp on admittance of Notary	...	...	...	...	15	0	0
"	"	Advocate and Attorney for Supreme Court	...	...	30	0	0
"	"	Agent for Lower Courts	...	...	12	0	0
"	"	Sworn Translator	...	...	2	2	0
"	"	Sworn Appraiser	...	...	2	2	0
Stamps payable on Sale of Fixed Property, when sold, and Transfers passed before the Registrar of Deeds :	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stamp on value	£15	...	...	£0	1	6
	"	"	15 to £25	...	0	2	0
	"	"	25 to 50	...	0	4	0
	"	"	50 to 75	...	0	6	0
	"	"	75 to 150	...	0	12	0
	"	"	150 to 300	...	1	0	0
	"	"	300 to 400	...	1	5	0
	"	"	400 to 500	...	1	10	0
	"	"	500 to 700	...	2	5	0
	"	"	700 to 1000	...	3	0	0
	And 10s. for every additional	£500.	...	...	...	...	...
Stamp on General Power of Attorney to persons outside the State	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
Do. do. do. do. within the State	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
Do. on Special Power of Attorney to persons outside the State	...	...	...	...	0	3	0
Do. do. do. do. within the State	...	...	...	...	0	1	6
Do. on Power of Substitution, Assumption, Surrogation, &c.	...	...	...	...	0	3	0

N

EXTRAORDINARY TAX.

Railway Loan Tax on all Leenings (Quit-rent) Farms in the State, and on every Burgher who is not owner of a Quit-rent Farm, by Resolution of Volksraad dated 5th June, 1876, Art. 18 p.a. ... £1 10 0

LICENCES, QUIT-RENTS, STAMPS AND GOVERNMENT FEES.
LICENCES.

	Per annum.	Per hf.-year.	Per qr.
Retail Wine and Spirit ...	£50 0 0	£37 10 0	£21 17 6
Wholesale do., not less than two gallons ...	15 0 0	11 5 0	6 10 0
Wholesale do., per bottle	25 0 0	18 15 0	10 18 9
Butchers and Bakers ...	2 0 0	1 10 0	0 17 6
Retail Shop ...	7 10 0	5 12 6	3 5 0
Billiard Table ...	20 0 0	15 0 0	8 15 0
Bagatelle Table ...	5 0 0	3 15 0	2 5 0
Auctioneers ...	7 10 0	5 12 6	3 5 0
Brewing and Selling of Malt Liquors ...	6 0 0	4 10 6	2 12 6
Public Notaries and Agents of Lower Courts ...	10 0 0	7 10 0	4 7 6
Advocate and Attorney of Supreme Court ...	15 0 0	11 5 0	6 10 0
Sworn Translators ...	3 0 0	2 5 0	1 6 3
Sworn Appraisers ...	2 0 0	1 10 0	0 17 6
Surveyors ...	10 0 0	7 10 0	4 7 6
Wood Sawyers... Do. do. per month ...	10 0 0 ...	... ...	3 0 0 1 2 6
Traders, per waggon load of 3,000 lbs. weight, or less, for inhabitants, per 3 months ...	...	...	7 10 0
Do. for outsiders, per do. ...	...	...	15 0 0
Do. to sell in Towns, additional ...	...	...	3 0 0
Marriage without publication of Banns ...	...	...	7 10 0
Conveyancer, per annum ...	...	...	5 0 0
Millers, per annum ...	...	...	4 0 0
Hotels along the road, per quarter ...	...	...	3 0 0

TRADERS PASSING THOUGH THE COUNTRY.

Bullock-waggon, loaded ...	...	2 0 0
Buck-waggon do. ...	...	4 0 0
Pedlar's (<i>Marshkrammers</i>) Licence, per month ...	...	0 10 0

QUITRENTS AND FEES.

Import Duty on Goods imported by licensed shopkeepers, per 100 lbs., or less	...	...	£20	3	6
Quitrent (Recognitie) on Quitrent (Leenings) Farms of 3,000 morgen, or more than 1,500 per annum	...	...	1	10	0
Do. do. for 1,500, or less	...	...	0	15	0
Do. do. on Eigendom's (Freehold) Farms of 3,000 morgen, or more than 1,500 morgen, per annum	...	...	0	10	0
Do. do. for 1,500 morgen, or less	...	...	0	5	0
Transfer Dues (Heerenregt) on any Sale or Exchange of Landed Property since 1st January, 1872, per cent.	...	...	4	0	0
Government Tax (Belasting) on occupied Erven of full size, or more than half, per annum	...	...	1	10	0
Do. do. on half or less, per annum	...	...	0	15	0
Do. do. on unoccupied Erven, do.	...	...	0	10	0
Capitation Tax (Perzoonlyke Bydragen) on persons not being landowners, or owners of only one Farm or Erf, per annum	...	...	0	10	0
Road Tax, payable 1st June, for every male adult above 21 years, per annum	...	...	0	2	6
Auction Dues on movable property, per cent.	...	...	2	10	0
Auction Dues on immovable property, per cent.	...	...	1	0	0
Ammunition Permits, for from 5 to 50 lbs. weight of Gunpowder or Lead	...	...	0	2	6
Do. for from 50 to 100 lbs. do. do.	...	...	0	5	0
Registration (Aanteekening) of a Farm on a Burgher Right	...	...	0	2	6
Inspection of a Farm on a Burgher Right, for the three Government Inspectors	...	...	1	13	0
Original Title Deed of a Farm, with Extract from Inspection Report	...	...	1	2	6
Transfer and Registration of a Farm	...	...	1	3	6
Court Fees, Court of Landdrost	...	...	0	7	6
Market Dues, per cent.	...	...	1	0	0
Marriage Fees—to Government £2 11s. 6d., Marriage Officer 8s. 6d., total	...	...	3	0	0
Executor's Commission on movable property, per cent.	...	...	5	0	0
Do. do. on immovable property, do.	...	...	2	10	0

(N.B.—Before an appeal can be noted, the capital and costs of the cause are to be deposited with the Landdrost.

PASSENGER CARTS AND FARES.

There are comfortable passenger conveyances running from the Diamond Fields to the Gold Fields weekly, occupying eight days, at the following rates :

Diamond Fields to Pretoria	£12 0 0
Pretoria to Lydenburg	8 10 0
Lydenburg to Pilgrim's Nest	1 0 0

There is also a comfortable passenger waggon weekly between Pretoria and Natal, *via* Heidelberg, Wakkerstroom, and Newcastle, at the following rates :

Pretoria to Heidelberg	£2 0 0
Heidelberg to M. W. Stroom	4 0 0
M. W. Stroom to Newcastle	2 0 0
Newcastle to Pietermaritzburg	5 0 0
Maritzburg to Durban	1 0 0

Twenty pounds luggage allowed. Parcels 1s. per lb. Parcels to intermediate stations 6d. per lb.

GEY'S PASSENGER CART BETWEEN POTCHEFSTROOM AND ZEERUST, AND *vice versa*.

Potchefstroom to Zeerust	£3 10 0
Potchefstroom to Ventersdorp	1 5 0
Ventersdorp to Lichtenburg	1 10 0
Lichtenburg to Zeerust	1 10 0

Fares of Passengers and Mail Carts between Durban and Potchefstroom.

Durban to Maritzburg (Luggage, 12 lbs., overweight, 4d.)	£1 0 0
Maritzburg to Harrismith (Luggage, 12 lbs., overweight, 1s.)	5 0 0
Harrismith to Bethlehem (Luggage, 20 lbs., overweight, 6d.)	2 10 0
Bethlehem to Winburg (Luggage free)	3 10 0
Winburg to Kronstadt (Luggage free)	3 0 0
Kronstadt to Potchefstroom (Luggage free)	3 0 0

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, COMPANIES, ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

Natural History Association and Museum at Potchefstroom.

Council : Dr. B. Poortman, Chairman ; R. Rutherford, A. I. Munnich, Chevalier Forsman, Thos. Ayres, M. van der Hoff.
Curator : A. F. Schubart.

Botanical Gardens, Pretoria.

Committee: Lieut.-Colonel Montgomery, 13th L.I., Chairman; J. Henderson, J. Vacy Lyle, M.D., Dr. Rissik, S. Melvill, H. Breda, Fred Jeppe.

Eesterling Gold Mining Company (Capital £50,000 in £10 Shares).

Directors—Major-General M. Syage, Lieut.-Colonel Weatherley, J. Mitleburg, Esq., A. Roche, Esq. Head Office—31 Palmerston Buildings, Old Broad-street, London. Assayer—M. Polkinghorne. Engineer—M. Hambly. Secretary—J. Burgess.

South African Republic Mining Company (Limited).

Head Office—145 New Bond-street, London. Manager at the Cobalt Mine, Kruisrivier—Freshville.

Pilgrim's Rest Gold Field Company (Limited).

Edwd. F. Simpson, Secretary to the Company.

Cape Commercial Bank.

Head Office—Capetown. Branches in the Transvaal—1. Pretoria, Manager, F. Coppen. 2. Potchefstroom, Manager, N. S. Malherbe. 3. Lydenburg, Manager, Jno. Turton. Pilgrim's Rest, Manager, Hergenrooder. Agents in Natal—Standard Bank of "British South Africa," (Limited), Pietermaritzburg and Durban. Agents in the Cape Colony (Eastern Province), the Diamond Fields, and Orange Free State—All Branches of the "Oriental Bank Corporation." Agents in London—"London and County Bank," 21 Lombard-street.

Standard Bank of British South Africa.

Head Office—Port Elizabeth. Branches in the Transvaal—1. Pretoria, Acting Manager, R. W. J. Johnston. Potchefstroom, Acting Manager, J. L. Couper. 3. Lydenburg, Acting Manager, H. Crawford. Heidelberg, Manager, J. G. Muller. Agents in Natal—Standard Bank, Pietermaritzburg and Durban.

Northern Assurance Company (Capital £2,000,000).

J. P. Hoffmann, Agent for Natal. Referee at Potchefstroom—J. H. Roselt.

Protecteur Fire Insurance Company at Capetown.

Agents—M. D. Vries, Pretoria; M. A. Goetz & Co., Potchefstroom, Agents for Transvaal Territory.

Midland Fire Insurance and Trust Company, Graaf Reinet.

Agents for Transvaal—Preller and De Villiers, Pretoria. Potchefstroom Board of Executors and Trust Company.

Ægis Fire and Marine Insurance and Trust Company, Port Elizabeth.

Agents for Transvaal—Potchefstroom Board of Executors and Trust Company.

Potchefstroom Board of Executors and Trust Company, Limited, Capital £20,000.

Directors—Dr. I. J. Pronk (Chairman), C. H. Webster, B. H. Palmer, M. A. Goetz, D. J. Aspelng.

Auditors—N. S. Malherbe, E. W. Pitt.

Office—Church-street, Potchefstroom, A. G. Watermeyer, Secretary; A. Borchers, Assistant Secretary.

Pretoria Board of Executors and Trust Company (Limited), Capital £10,000.

Directors—J. F. Ziervogel (Chairman), S. Melvill, F. Coppen, H. W. Struben, D. J. Bouwer.

Auditors—N. J. R. Swart, G. W. Glaeser.

Secretary—H. Calderwood.

Municipalities.

Potchefstroom—M. A. Goetz (Chairman), C. B. Coulson, C. A. Clark, L. J. Meyer, W. A. Smith, D. F. Peterson, W. A. Krige, jun. Members. H. P. Kluever, Secretary and Market Master; W. A. Krige, sen., Contractor for Waterfurrow; C. B. Aurret, Poundmaster; J. Rynhardt, Street Keeper and Water-bailiff.

Lydenburg.—M. L. de Souza (Chairman), C. Schultz, S. Schutte, G. Byerley, H. Robins, S. T. Mollet, Members. Poundmaster, D. Ruiter; C. van Brandis, Secretary and Treasurer; Market Master, S. Parker.

Zeerust—J. E. Hutton (Chairman); Jas. Reid, George Dickinson, D. J. Coetzee, J. L. Pretorius, Members; K. Kooi, Secretary.

Rustenburg—J. S. v. H. du Toit (Chairman); J. G. Wagner, W. A. Schoch, C. G. Dennison, G. Grimes, Members; W. L. Wagner, Town Clerk.

Pretoria—Col. Montgomery, 13th L.I. (Chairman); Surveyor-General, Landdrost; J. R. Lys, J. A. de Villiers, H. v. d. Hove, Members.

TRANSVAAL CLUB.

Pretoria, South African Republic.

Committee—J. R. Lys, Chairman, N. J. R. Swart, H. Skinner, M. de Vries, D. M. Kisch, D. M'Kenzie, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. Seventy members.

MASONIC LODGES, CHAPTERS AND GOOD TEMPLAR ORDERS.

Lodge "Aurora" in the E. of Pretoria.

Office-bearers—Brs.: S. J. Meintjes, W.M., T. N. de Villiers, D.M., C. Becker, S.W., T. W. Beckett, J.W., F. Zeiler, Secretary, H. F. Gros, Treasurer, J. W. Henshall, Architect, T. B. Burnham, Ambt., J. C. Preller, Orator, L. D. Borel, M.M., W. Meintjes, M.C., C. Evans, Alm., J. P. Sleightholme, P. and G., Arnoldi Musa, Tyler.

Lodge "Flaming Star," Potchefstroom.

Office-bearers—C. H. Webster, W.M., J. M. Edwards, D.M., D. J. Aspelng, S.W., J. Donald, J.W., G. Scorgie, Treas. and Alm., ———, Secretary, O. Weyse, M.C., G. Coulson, P. and G., J. du Preez, Amb., C. Coulson, I.G., J. Hamilton, Architect, ———, Tyler.

Lodge "Orange," of Rustenburg.

List of Officers yet unknown. J. P. Richardson, Acting Secretary.

Chapter "Aurora," in the E. of Pretoria.

Office-bearers—J. R. Lys, Mag.; J. C. Preller, Primus; J. Henshall, Secundus; P. J. A. Kirsten, Insp.; R. C. Green, Treasurer; T. N. de Villiers, Scriba.

Chapter "Flaming Star," in the E. of Potchefstroom.

Office-bearers—R. Rutherford, Mag.; A. I. Munnich, Primus; F. Kleyn, Seq.; E. Smith, Insp.; G. Scorgie, Treasurer; W. S. Rens, Scriba.

Good Templar Lodges.

'Good Templars' Lodge "Eureka," No. 4. Pretoria—Officers, Bro. M. Breda, W.C.T.; Bro. Rafter, W.V.T.; Bro. Smithers, W.S.; Bro. A. Robinson, W.F.S.; R. Le Rooy, T.; Bro. Beauchamp, Chaplain; Bro. White, P.W.C.; Bro. v. d. Veen, W.M.; J. P. Sleightholme, W.R.H.S.; A. C. Meintjes, L.R.H.S.; Lodge Deputy, Bro. E. Maxted; District Deputy, J. P. Sleightholme.

I.O.G.T. "Hope of Potchefstroom."—Lodge Officers for the quarter ending 1st August, 1877—W.C.T., Bro. C. M. Douth-

waite; John Harley, P.W.C.T.; D. J. Forbes, W.V.T.; W. Murray, W.Sec.; W. D. Haygarth, W.F.Sec.; R. Harris, W.Tres.; V. Kennard, W.Chap.; C. W. Earnshaw, W.M.; F. Botha, W.I.G.; B. Lawson, W.O.G.; G. C. A. v. Dam, W.R.H.S.; S. Ramsden, W.L.H.S.; J. du Preez, W.D.M.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

January 1st: New Year's Day. January 2nd: Second New Year's Day. April 19th: Good Friday. April 22nd: Easter Monday. May 30th: Ascension Day. May 24th: Birthday of H. M. Queen Victoria, 1819. June 10th: Whit Monday, June 28th: Coronation Day. September 30th: Michaelmas. December 25th: Christmas Day. December 26th: Second Christmas Day.



APPENDIX IX.

VOCABULARY OF DUTCH AND NATIVE TERMS.

Baaken	...	...	A landmark.
Bad	...	...	A hot spring.
Bergen	...	...	Mountains.
Bosch	...	...	A thicket.
Bron	...	...	A stream.
Burg	...	...	A town.
Dorp	...	...	A village.
Drift	...	...	A ford.
Eyland	...	...	An island.
Fontein	...	...	A fountain.
Hooge veld	...	...	High country.
Kamma	...	...	Water; affix to names of rivers.
Klip	...	...	A rock.
Kloof	...	...	A mountain pass.
Kraal...	...	...	Cattle enclosure, village.
Om or Um	...	...	River, prefix Umvalosi, &c.
Pan	...	...	Depression or hollow; a pond.
Puit	...	...	A well.
Ranv.	...	...	Border of river or valley.
Spitzkop	...	...	Sugar-loaf, eminence.
Spruit	...	...	River source.
Thab	...	...	Mountains.
Tree Koe	Sea cow, hippopotamus.
Traete Veld	Sweet pasturage.
Trunr Veld	Sour pasturage.

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 ROOM, &c., &c.
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GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,

(Established at Pretoria, 1884),

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND CONVEYANCER.

Office at his residence, "Arcadia," Pretoria, Transvaal.

W. A. B. ANDERSON,
GOVERNMENT SURVEYOR,
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GEORGE MACKENZIE,
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B. J. SMITHERS,
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 CHURCH-SQUARE, PRETORIA.

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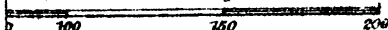
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